SATURDAY NIGHT

OCTOBER 11, 1952 10 CENTS

—Malak

FALL CYCLING: Along avenue of birches at Kingsmere, near Ottawa.

Will It Be Schooling or Education? . . . Sidney Smith
Finland Reaches the Crest . . . . . Kingsley Graham

REDIFFUSION HITS TV

by John Creed

WHETHER a government agency or a private company first introduced television into Canada is still undecided and the uncertainty centres in Montreal. It may prove to be permanent. Selected homes in Montreal have for months been receiving sight-and-sound programs of local origin on living room sets. The confusion does not arise over any question as to whether this television system is privately-owned but as to whether it is television.

Its management states categorically that it is *not* television. It is, they declare, rediffusion.

In the immediate postwar period, Broadcast Relay Service Limited, a British company with capital resources of more than $20 million, quietly established a Canadian subsidiary in Montreal, Rediffusion Inc. Rediffusion was the name given by the U.K. organization to its system of distributing radio programs over its own land lines. More than a million British homes have installed wired radio on a weekly rental basis despite the BBC broadcasting monopoly and of these, more than half a million in approximately 100 communities are customers for rediffusion. Broadcast Relay also expanded into other British countries including South Africa, the West Indies, Ceylon, Hong Kong and Malta. In all these territories, it was selling music by wire along with monitored radio programs picked up from foreign and domestic sources.

But in Canada, the Britishers prepared the big experiment which was to cost millions and require a wait of years before results could be checked with any finality.

THE Canadian city was to provide the test pattern for a system of distributing film programs, TV, live shows in sight-and-sound or other forms of views with noise as Broadcast Relays had been doing abroad with sound only. Rediffusion has been at work for at least five years. The company has been laying its own costly coaxial cable along the streets of Montreal. When anyone asked what it was all about, they were told the exact truth. This was so improbable that it was possible for the operation to proceed in absolute secrecy and with no publicity whatever.

How much had been spent before the first flicker was sent along a cable, no one will say. The St. James Street gossips report it variously from $2 to $6 million and as usual, the truth lies elsewhere—somewhere between the two figures but close to the lower one in all probability. The dollar requirements were small. Most of the outlay was for equipment which was almost exclusively British. In the meantime, Rediffusion was also operating a money-making "Muzak" service, selling wired melody without commercials to factories, taverns, restaurants and public spaces. President of the Canadian subsidiary is a noted lawyer, Hon. Philippe Brais, QC, and chief operating executive is an exceedingly energetic ex-journalist, Réal Rousseau. In character, Montreal's operation is rid-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 10

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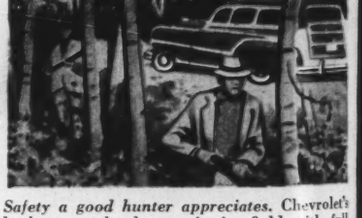

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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established 1887

Vol. 68 No. 1 Whole No. 3101

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NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE

SEX CRIMINALS should be put away for an indeterminate length of time, or discharged in such a condition so that they can do no further harm, says W. C. MEREDITH, QC, Dean of Law at McGill University . . . LOU GOLDEN brings readers up to date on the progress of the U.S. elections as they reach the home stretch . . . One hundred years of activity for the Toronto Stock Exchange are traced by WELLINGTON JEFFERS, Financial Editor of *The Globe and Mail* . . . A review in *The Beaver*, Hudson's Bay Company publication, of Farley Mowat's book "People of the Deer" draws fire from SCOTT YOUNG, who thinks it was unnecessarily vigorous in its criticism . . . LANCE CONNERY of the Canadian Government Travel Bureau discusses hunting on a national basis, and what it means to the provinces . . . Highlights of the Edinburgh Festival are reviewed by Sir ERNEST MACMILLAN in the second of two articles . . . Pictures tell the story of Canadian handicrafts and the wide interest in the field.

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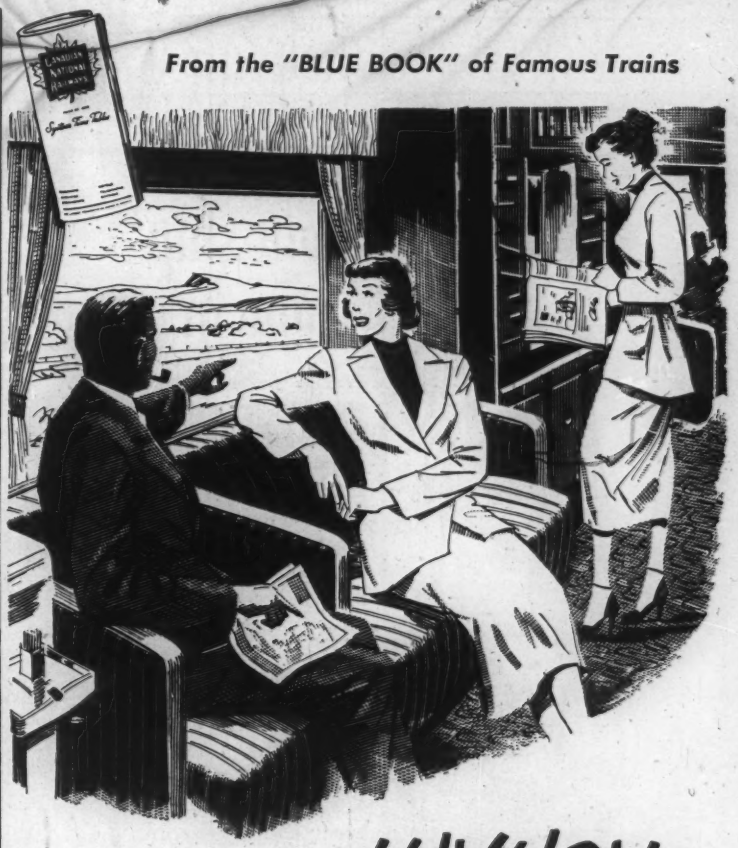

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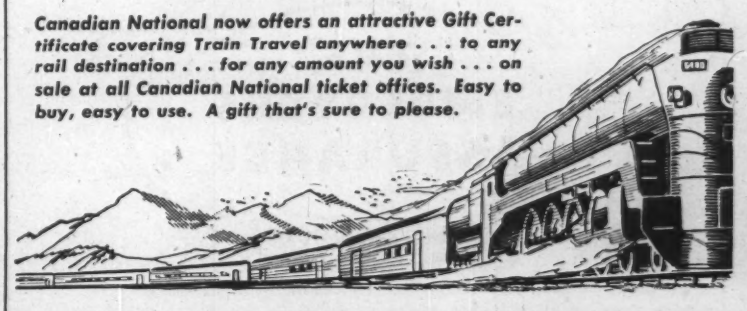

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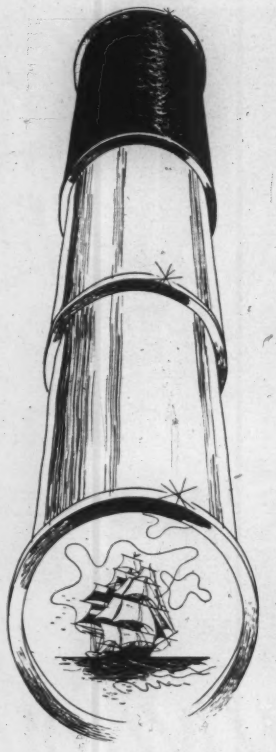

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OTTAWA VIEW

No Civil Service Ivory Tower

by Michael Barkway

IF THERE is one Canadian institution which is "not without honor save in its own country," it seems to be the public service. It only catches the public attention when, and if, it is shown to be scandalously corrupt. The old Moody and Sankey hymn describes the position:

"There were ninety and nine that safely lay
In the shelter of the fold.
But one was out on the hills away
Far off from the gates of gold."

It is always the one that gets the attention.

The welfare and good government of Canada depend to so great an extent upon the quality of the public service that this difference is to be regretted. Moreover, the contrast between the indifference of the Canadian public and the rather jealous interest of foreigners, is very marked.

The London *Economist* recently gave a very penetrating analysis of the British civil service. It prefaced its criticism with a guess that, in spite of all, the British service has accomplished more "in sheer slogging administration" than any comparable body anywhere in the world. But *The Economist* made an exception: it said, "Save perhaps at Ottawa." Such a tribute is remarkable coming from the British, who are accustomed (with some reason) to regard their own civil service as the pattern for the world.

The Economist's criticism was put like this: "Higher civil servants have become dedicated men. They work long hours in their offices; they dine only with their colleagues; and the dreadful wartime habit of sleeping in the office has not entirely disappeared. Some of them live in an invisible Kremlin . . . If there were ever country-house parties nowadays, and if a senior civil servant were ever invited to go to one, and if he could find time to go, he would still . . . . find it difficult to achieve a meeting of minds with his fellow-guests."

THIS is the indictment which is brought against the Ottawa civil service when it is accused of "living in an ivory tower." Senior civil servants—the good ones anyway—do work hard, sometimes too hard. But they don't live in an invisible Kremlin. The worst you can say of them is that they live in Ottawa.

And the difficulty about Ottawa is a typical Canadian difficulty: it is geographical. Like Washington and Canberra, this is a city almost wholly devoted to government. One of the old original Ottawa inhabitants once remarked at a large party that he couldn't think what had come over the place lately; he never seemed to meet anybody but Government people and diplomats. It would never have occurred to most of the people there to expect to meet anybody else.

This concentration of interest might naturally lead to inbreeding of thought. I don't deny that this does happen to us who live in Ottawa. But I think it's our own fault if it does. We are never without visitors, and we owe them more than we may realize. They come from all over Canada and from every conceivable occupation. They include 262 MP's. They also come from all over the world. They can, and should, go a long way towards offsetting the supposed isolation of Ottawa.

But all the breezes of heaven will not clear the cobwebs out of a sealed room. In the last resort geography is much less important than the mental attitudes of the civil service.

It's difficult to generalize. Some departments obviously need a shake-up. In others men of the first calibre have come to the top only to leave a frustrated, second-rate, second layer. About half the deputy ministers (the aristocracy of the civil service) have come up through the ranks either here or in the provinces. The other half have come in fairly recently, either directly into the top jobs or into less senior posts from which they have been quickly promoted. The result is a mixture of men from very different backgrounds sharing little except the local notoriety of being deputy minister.

Two departments have to be left out as special cases. One is Defence Production, for which C. D. Howe has recruited an amazing succession of leading businessmen. (Not the least of C. D.'s contributions to Canada will prove to be this genius for getting the help of business.) The other is External Affairs, where the senior staff can be rotated between Ottawa and foreign posts. They have no excuse for getting stale.

Looking at the others, there is a remarkable age-spread between the deputy ministers. Clifford Clark, Deputy Minister of Finance, who is now 63, is the only one who was brought in from outside to his present post by R. B. Bennett. But Gordon Taggart, at Agriculture, who was brought in from Saskatchewan during the war, is only three years younger. Arthur Macnamara, brought from Manitoba during the war as Deputy Minister of Labor, is already 67. Fred Varcoe, the same age as Clark, grew up in the Justice Department, of which he is now Deputy Minister. Emmett Murphy, Deputy Minister of Public Works, is another career man who is now 65.

In some of these departments, notably Finance, the deputy has built up a first-rate staff immediately under him, and the succession is already provided for. In others, unhappily, it is not so.

At the other end there are departments like National Defence where

CONTINUED ON PAGE 9

EDITORIALS

The Tax Problem And the Election

THE Liberal Government's determination to reduce taxes next year before the election is not now in doubt. But it is beginning to look as though Mr. Abbott will find reductions more difficult than at first appeared. The easy way would be to establish a considerable surplus this year, hold expenditures about level and distribute at least the amount of the surplus in tax relief. Until recently this seemed to be the course Mr. Abbott would be able to follow. But the recent course of budgetary revenues and expenditures makes it more doubtful.

The August Treasury figures show the first drop in revenue compared with last year, with a significant decline in revenue from corporation taxes. At the same time defence expenditures are beginning to rise, and may go on increasing for the rest of the fiscal year. Mr. Abbott says he will be quite happy if he breaks even at the end of the year. This may be a Finance Minister's caution, but it would be rash to hope for a large surplus.

The most serious budgetary embarrassment the Government can face will be for this year's defence expenditures to reach or come close to the $2.1 billion estimate. If they fall substantially short, then the same total for next year would still leave room for the logical expansion of the defence production program. But if the $2.1 billion is spent this year, the natural development of the program will call for more next year. Yet an increase in defence costs would be incompatible with any significant tax reductions.

It looks increasingly as though the resolve to reduce taxes for election purposes may involve a definite purposeful interference with the defence program. Mr. St. Laurent's Government will have to conduct some neat political manoeuvring if it is not to appear both cynical and vacillating.

Hidden Talent

THE UNEXPECTEDLY large swing against the Liberal Government in the Province of New Brunswick is likely to have a better effect on the Federal Conservative party than on the Federal Liberals. Both sides should recognize that one of the important factors in the New Brunswick change was the Provincial question about recognition of an international union in the Provincial power commission. As the result showed, Mr. McNair made an egregious mistake in choosing this issue, and a worse error in tactics in continuing to try to exploit it instead of meeting the other Conservative attacks on his administration.

As we noted last week, the victorious Conservative leader, Hugh Flemming, showed great skill in his handling of this question, and was able therefore to exploit other popular discontents including notably the Provincial sales tax. It must be highly gratifying to the Federal Conservatives to have discovered this hitherto unknown political talent. And it is a valuable reminder that a party which has been out of office for a long time necessarily has far more talent hidden in obscure places than it can ever parade in the House of Commons.

The increased feeling of self-confidence which is sure to accrue to the Conservative ranks is altogether welcome. So long as it continues to be restrained and cautious, as it now is, it can only be good for the party. On the Liberal side, the effects may well be less happy. The reaction to local defeats of too many Liberal members is a rather panicky rush to the cruder of the vote-catching devices. The Liberals may be presumed to be doing some heart-searching. But the only result of it that we have been able to detect is a determination to reduce taxes, at whatever cost to the policies which the Government has espoused. The public does not like high taxes, but neither does it like a Government that holds so lightly to its principles that it will jettison them immediately an election comes in sight. If the public wants less taxes, it would also welcome more principle.

No Longer a Wallflower

Tombstones and Angels

IN THIS matter of tombstones and angels we are on the side of the angels, and against the English rector who has been prohibiting the erection of a representation of one on a tombstone in his parish churchyard. He is of course entirely right in his statement that angels are not in the ordinary way deceased human beings who have been promoted to a more blessed state than that of this transitory and rather agitated life on earth. There is no basis for that heresy other than a hymn, not included, we think, in any Anglican hymnal, which begins "I want to be an angel And with the angels stand."

And even that hymn does not necessarily imply that a human being can become an angel, by any ordinary process, for it is entirely possible to want to become something which one cannot become, and many of us have had that experience. On the other hand it seems to us dogmatic and slightly presumptuous to assert positively and absolutely that no human being can ever become an angel. Angels are, according to Anglican theology, created beings, and the Power which created them and created mankind also must be assumed to be capable of transforming each into the other.

The truth is that we know very little about angels, far too little to be dogmatic about them. In the highest period of Old Testament theology, before Jewish thought began to be influenced by Persia, they are scarcely independent entities, and are more like a figure of speech for the presence or communicating power of the Almighty. After the Exile they begin to develop names and specific functions, and become highly personalized beings. They are not mentioned in the Apostles' Creed, and in these days of latitudinarian interpretation we doubt whether even total disbelief in their existence would constitute a bar to membership in the Church of England in England or Canada, to say nothing of a belief that a little girl who greatly desired to become an angel might in God's providence conceivably do so.

Anyhow there are lots of odder things in cemeteries than tombstones with angels on them.

Building the Future

THERE is too much confusion in the public mind between the short-range objectives of Mutual Aid programs such as that in which the United States is pouring funds into Britain and Europe, and the long-range objectives which are to be discussed at the forthcoming conference of

Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth. The fact that Canada is sharing in the short-range operation has very little to do with the question of the part that she should play in the long-range one.

Canada has her own counterpart of the U.S. Mutual Aid program. It is the defence aid contribution of which Mr. Howe was speaking last month. It is important and valuable, but it is misleading to mix it up with the questions of the conference. Its immediate purpose, like that of the Mutual Aid program, is political and strategic. It is the "cold war" equivalent of the sort of support which allies unquestioningly give each other in wartime. Canada and the United States alike are endeavoring to maintain in Western Europe the sort of democratic governments which we in North America want as allies, and to maintain in Britain the indispensable bastion of Western strength.

The Commonwealth Conference is concerned with something of far longer range and far more enduring importance. The subject of the Commonwealth Conference is not primarily political or strategic. It is economic. Its object is to find a basis on which sterling can establish a permanently viable status.

For the economic stability and strength of the whole free world, this is an object of even greater importance than the strategic and political objectives of the cold war. But it is an object to which the Congress of the United States has never addressed itself and is not likely to address itself. Congress has usually been ready to vote funds for projects of "mutual security", but it is profoundly reluctant to reframe United States economic policy for the sake of long-run world economic stability.

It will make for clearer thinking if we all realize that in going into this Commonwealth Conference Canada is addressing itself to an entirely different and more fundamental problem than anything involved in either our or Washington's mutual security legislation. It is a problem which presents peculiar difficulties for Canada because of this country's special and intimate relationship with the dollar group. The decisions which it will involve may have a vital influence upon our trade, and hence upon our economic strength, for generations to come. It demands therefore to be studied in complete detachment from all considerations about armament contributions of today and tomorrow.

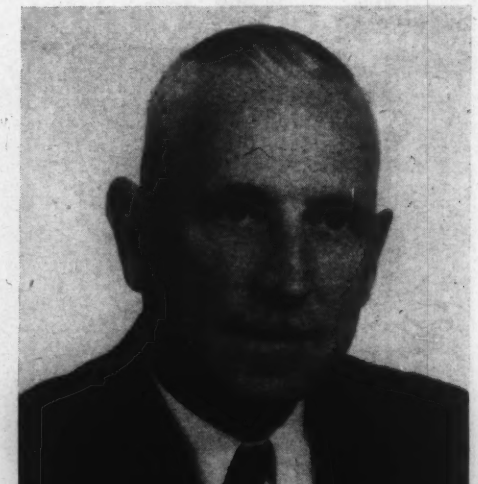
Cattails and "Cat" Tales

THE MOSCOW radio has been telling its listeners—and if you are a good Russian you are a good listener to the Moscow radio — about an atrocious capitalist device used in the United States to prod workers to greater exertions. This is the institution of "cattails"—"ropes with knots in them hanging before a dangerous machine; by striking the worker in the face it reminds him to be careful."

The "cattail" is obviously the line of ropes, with knots in them, which hang down from another rope stretched across North American railway tracks a little in front of the entrance to a tunnel, at the level at which they will come in contact with the person of a brakeman walking along the tops of the freightcars, and remind him, in case he happens to be looking the other way, that the roof of the tunnel is not high enough to clear him if he continues to stand up.

In Russia, we assume, either the tunnels are so high, or the freightcars are so low, that the brakeman can get through standing up, or else there are no brakemen or they do not have to move along the train while it is running. If there are no cattails the only possible alternative seems to be that a Russian brakeman occasionally gets knocked off his train and that nobody bothers about it. (Unless, of course, Russian freight trains run so slowly that an unexpected contact with a tunnel is entirely painless.)

But we do not expect the Moscow radio to stop at cattails. The terminological similarity between cattails and cat-o'-nine-tails is such that we are confident that somebody in the Moscow radio who has read the history of the British Navy in Nelson's time, or even the libretto of "HMS Pinafore," will shortly decide that obviously the instrument which is hung "before a dangerous machine" to warn the worker to be careful is identical with the instrument with which he is punished for not being careful, and that it is hung before his eyes for the same purpose as the birch rod used to be suspended on the wall behind the teacher in old-fashioned schools —to keep him in the proper state of terror.



—Thuro

CHIEF JUSTICE PICKUP

The New Chief Justice

HON. JOHN WELLINGTON PICKUP, Ontario's new Chief Justice, is a lawyer's lawyer who has acted for both the Federal Liberal Government and the Provincial Conservative Government and has not had time for personal political activity. He brings to his high office the type of recognized leadership at the bar which gives him the necessary prestige to smooth his career on the bench.

The Chief Justice needs to be more than a good judge. More than any other individual he is responsible for the administration of justice in the Province and he should have high executive ability as well as a judicial mind.

Chief Justice Robertson, who occupied the office longer than any other chief justice in Ontario's history, has set a high standard, particularly in his incisive judgments, for his successor to follow.

It was unfortunate that so long a time elapsed between the announcement of Chief Justice Robertson's retirement and the appointment of his successor. The position of Chief Justice is so important to the whole Province that no time should be left for rumor stories about who was to be appointed.

Like most other lawyers elevated to the bench, the new Chief Justice takes office at a heavy financial sacrifice. Ottawa has increased the salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court of Canada to a point well above the amount chief justices of the provinces are paid. We believe it is time that the salaries of Chief Justices throughout Canada were reviewed. Certainly in the larger provinces they should be placed on an equal level with members of the final court of appeal.

Tariffs and Taxis

WHY taxicab operators should be specially protected by civic bylaws and the number of taxis allowed in any city artificially restricted, we have never been able to understand. We agree wholeheartedly with *The Edmonton Journal* that in taxis as in other normal business, public demand should be the deciding factor.

It has always been a reflection on taxi drivers that they should be singled out for special licensing by the police but the operators never objected to this when an artificial limitation of the number of cabs allowed to operate was almost always part of the deal.

Now the operators in Edmonton are asking that no more than the present 267 cabs be allowed to operate until the population of the city grows from its present 172,000 to 267,000. Granting demands like this is one reason why taxi cabs cost so much more in Canada than in the United States.

Ways of Eating

THESE in truth are great days for Canadians who enjoy looking pridefully over the border at their good but sometimes slightly superior friends in the United States. Not only is the Canadian dollar at a substantial premium over the American one, but the other day the American way of eating meat-and-vegetable dishes was roundly denounced, and the Canadian emphatically approved, by the chief American expert on what is and is not "done" in the best circles.

Emily Post was written to by a lady who lays down her knife after cutting her next fragment, transfers her fork to her right hand, lifts the fragment to the appropriate place, absorbs it, transfers the fork to the left hand again, picks up the knife, cuts another fragment, and repeats the process until her needs are satisfied or the viands give out. This we have generally regarded, and have been taught by our American friends to regard, as the American way of eating. This lady's husband, however, keeps his knife in his right hand and lifts his fragments with his fork, held continuously in his left, which we have regarded as the Canadian technique.

The lady wrote to inquire which of them was right, and to our unspeakable astonishment Emily Post replied "your husband!" and went on to describe the "American" technique as the "zigzag" method of eating, suitable only for persons with inadequate control of the left-hand muscles. Canadians therefore need no longer feel vulgar or indelicate when using their two-manual method in American dining-rooms. Whether Canadian residential schools which have American pupils will feel able to abandon the practice of having two tables, one at which food is eaten in the "American" manner and one at which both hands are kept continuously employed, is another question. We fancy that in spite of Emily Post a good many Americans will keep on zigzagging.

SATISFYING IMPRESSION

Revised Bible Is Ready

by B. K. Sandwell

THE dedication of the 1611 Version of the Bible in English had the effect of placing that version under the direct authority of the wearer of the British Crown and the official head of the Church of England, and thereby acquired for it the title and status of the Authorized Version. It was this, quite as much as the magnificent literary quality of the writing, that secured for this version the reverence which it has received ever since, and which in the 19th Century became so excessive that the English Revision of 1885 was widely attacked as a species of heresy.

The instinctive desire for authority in religious matters, which in pre-Reformation times had been satisfied by the ample authority of the Papacy, came to find its satisfaction among English-speaking Protestants in the text set forth by the King James translators, and for more than two centuries that text was looked upon by the generality as a direct utterance of the voice of God. Some of the consequences of this attribution were distinctly disadvantageous to true religion.

The present spate of new translations is an evidence of the breakdown of that rather superstitious attitude and the development of an understanding of the true nature and condition of the original texts and sources. It is impossible now for any educated person to overlook the fact that the Bible is fundamentally a collection of writings in very ancient languages, imperfectly preserved through repeated recopyings and containing many expressions the meaning of which is irrevocably lost to us of the twentieth century.

IN THIS frame of mind we have easily developed a desire for a version which will make no claim to verbal inspiration but will embody, so far as any single version can, the results of the best scholarship of the last century, together with a recognition of the fact that the English language itself is a very different thing from what it was in the time of King James.

The Revised Standard Version, which has just been published by Thomas Nelson and Sons, and whose copyright is owned by the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America, is an endeavor to satisfy this desire and at the same time to preserve as much as possible of the dignity of the King James Version with a view to that most vital of all uses of any Bible, its reading aloud in public worship. The success of the endeavor will have to be ultimately judged by its fruits—by the acceptance of the new version in public worship and by its effects upon the whole body of worshippers. Meanwhile, a rapid examination of parts of the text leaves a most satisfying impression of beauty, dignity and greatly increased intelligibility.

ALTHOUGH the work was done under the authority of an American body, several Canadians appear in the list of the Revision Committee and the Advisory Board. On the Committee were, until death removed them, Professors A. R. Gordon and W. R. Taylor, both of whom could rank for scholarship with any of the other translators. On the Advisory Board were Professors MacNeill, Parker, Harrop and Hutchins of different Baptist bodies, and Professor R. B. Y. Scott and the Revs. Frank Langford and C. A. Myers of the United Church of Canada. The Chairman of the Revision Committee and clearly the man to be credited with the greatest share of the work, was Dean Luther A. Weigle of Yale Divinity School.

THE publishers have issued as a separate paper-covered pamphlet a 92-page Introduction which ought to be in the hands of every serious student of the book. It consists largely of short and pithy chapters by different hands on the character and condition of the ancient sources, the geography, archaeology, poetry and vocabulary of the Old Testament, and the values for preaching and worship of the new version.

Those who felt some fear that the version, considering its source, might be disfigured by "Americanism" may dismiss their fear. The translators have been very solicitous to avoid "novel and ephemeral forms of expression".

Some will undoubtedly find the work unduly conservative, and complain that it does not sound as if it had been written in the middle of the 20th Century. To them the right answer is surely that it ought not to—that it represents originals which in a sense are outside of time and in another sense are dated several centuries before the beginning of the Christian era.

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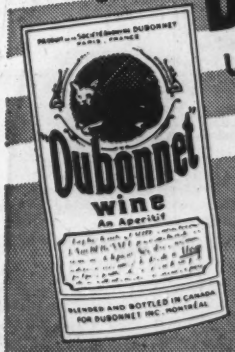

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LETTERS

Meat Embargo

THE article on "What Meat Embargo Costs Us" touches only one side of that serious hindrance to Canadian trade. However, let me point to a maladroit move by the Minister of Agriculture, made in 1938, which apparently then escaped notice. The Health of Animals branch, founded early in the century to administer the Contagious Diseases of Animals Act, and later the Meat and Canned Foods Act, was in that year demoted from a branch to a division of the Production Service, placed under a layman, and—what proved more or less catastrophic—liaison with the Deputy Minister of the Department (of Agriculture) was lost, as revealed in the investigation.

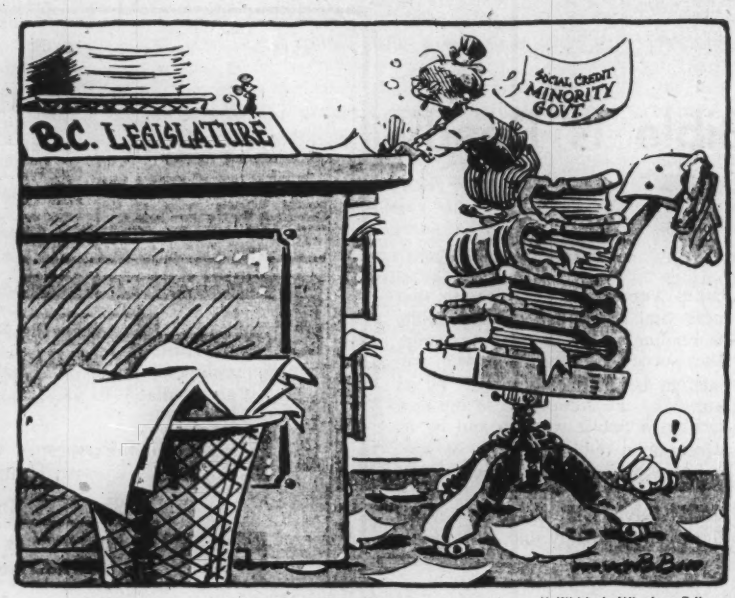
True, condemnation is frequently heard of the failure to use the diagnostic facilities available at laboratories in Canada: the virus laboratories at Hull (federal), and at Saskatoon and Winnipeg, both in connection with the respective universities. There was failure to make full use of the quarantine powers under the Act, and vacillation shown when threatening to do so and lifting it before a scientific laboratory diagnosis had been made.

The Health of Animals branch had functioned very satisfactorily from its inception thirty years before until demoted to a division and placed under a layman, a dangerous precedent.

The possibility of an early removal of the embargo is wishful thinking. Whether the B.A.I. (Washington) may be influenced by that powerful professional body the American Veterinary Medical Association, which undoubtedly takes a dim view of the indignity placed on the profession in Canada by the demotion referred to, cannot be foretold.

From the printed report of the investigation, one can infer that seniority is not solely to be relied upon in finding leadership to head such an important part of the Civil Service. Neither is it advisable, when so much is at stake, to rely on a casual visual inspection.

Saskatoon, Sask. A. G. HOPKINS



—McKibbin in Winnipeg Tribune

THERE MAY BE DIFFICULTIES

Trucks and Road Damage

A RECENT editorial in SATURDAY NIGHT stated that highway damage attributed to the trucks was out of proportion to the taxes paid by them, and pointed to the Maryland Road Test as proof.

The test proved, on the contrary, that highway damage was a factor of improper road bed material and the weather elements, and damage due to traffic did not vary in proportion with the highway loads.

The now famous Maryland Road Test was conducted over a regular 9-year-old highway. Trucks were used at varying loads and run over the test strips constantly for six months and in all weather. This represented a period of 19.6 years of normal traffic time. This was in fact a shakedown test and runs were made until breakage occurred. A study was then made of the results to learn why breakage occurred in some spots and not in others. Portions of the road were not damaged in any way—an item, unfortunately, that was not acknowledged in the article.

The Maryland Road Test disclosed that damage to the highways varied with the soil structure and the weather elements, rather than with the variation in the highway loads.

On the matter of taxation, trucks pay heavily in both licence fees and gasoline tax, since the gasoline consumption is much greater (about 5 times) for trucks than with private automobiles. In Manitoba the commercial truck pays anywhere from $300 to $540 for a truck license, while the private car license fee is about $20 per car. In other words the truck operator pays from 15 to 27 times more in licence fees alone than the private car operator.

In fact the Maryland Road Test proved conclusively that a properly designed and constructed concrete highway can withstand an unlimited number of axle loads for which it is designed.

Winnipeg, Man. HARVEY BACHMAN

CONTINUED ON PAGE 11

Facing danger...

. . . is not one of the Ostrich's strong points of character. When the going gets rough, he tries to avoid trouble by hiding his head in the sand. He finds out too late that his difficulties cannot be solved by ignoring them. With clearer vision and planned defence, he would enjoy a longer life.

Some people too, bury their heads against the inevitable. You know that some day you must retire. Don't wait for that day to make your plans. The sooner you start saving for your retirement, the easier it is.

For instance, at age 30, an annual deposit of $230.20 will provide a cash payment to you of $10,000 at age 65. Your savings program is life insured and your family will receive $10,000, if you die at anytime before age 65. Plan your retirement program today. Call your Crown Life representative, or send in the coupon below.

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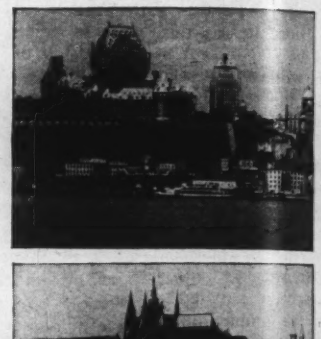
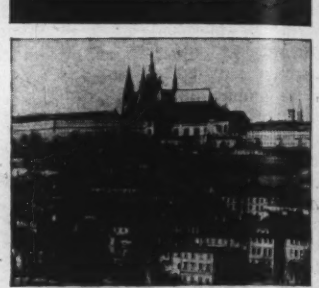
Name.....

Address.....

City/Town..... Province.....

Which Scene is in Canada?





ONE is in Czechoslovakia, home of Pilsener beer, whence Pilsener expert Roman Vecovsky joined with six other leading European experts in praising Labatt's Pilsener Beer. And thousands of Canadians have praised the light, dry sparkle . . . mellow old world smoothness of this new Canadian beer. Labatt's Pilsener, with its clean, refreshing tang, is a new favourite among Canadian beer drinkers. You try it! Which city is which? Above Quebec, below Prague. John Labatt Limited.

* * *

"Labatt's Pilsener Beer reaches a very high standard of excellence."

Signed Roman V. Vecovsky

Witnessed

Controller of Production, Pilsen Brewery
Pilsen, Czechoslovakia

*The swing is definitely to

LABATT'S

No Civil Service Ivory Tower

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

the Deputy Minister, C. M. Drury, is only 40. He was a relatively junior foreign-service officer before the war, and came back a brigadier. He is tackling, with courage and reasonable success, one of the most intractable administrative problems in the government of Canada. I wouldn't like to think he will still be doing it 20 years from now.

Max Mackenzie, who left the service earlier this year for business, was only 45. He was one of the best. But he also had builded well in his department, and his place as Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce could be taken by the promotion of young and vigorous people — Fred Bull, who became deputy minister, and Mitchell Sharp who came over from Finance as associate deputy.

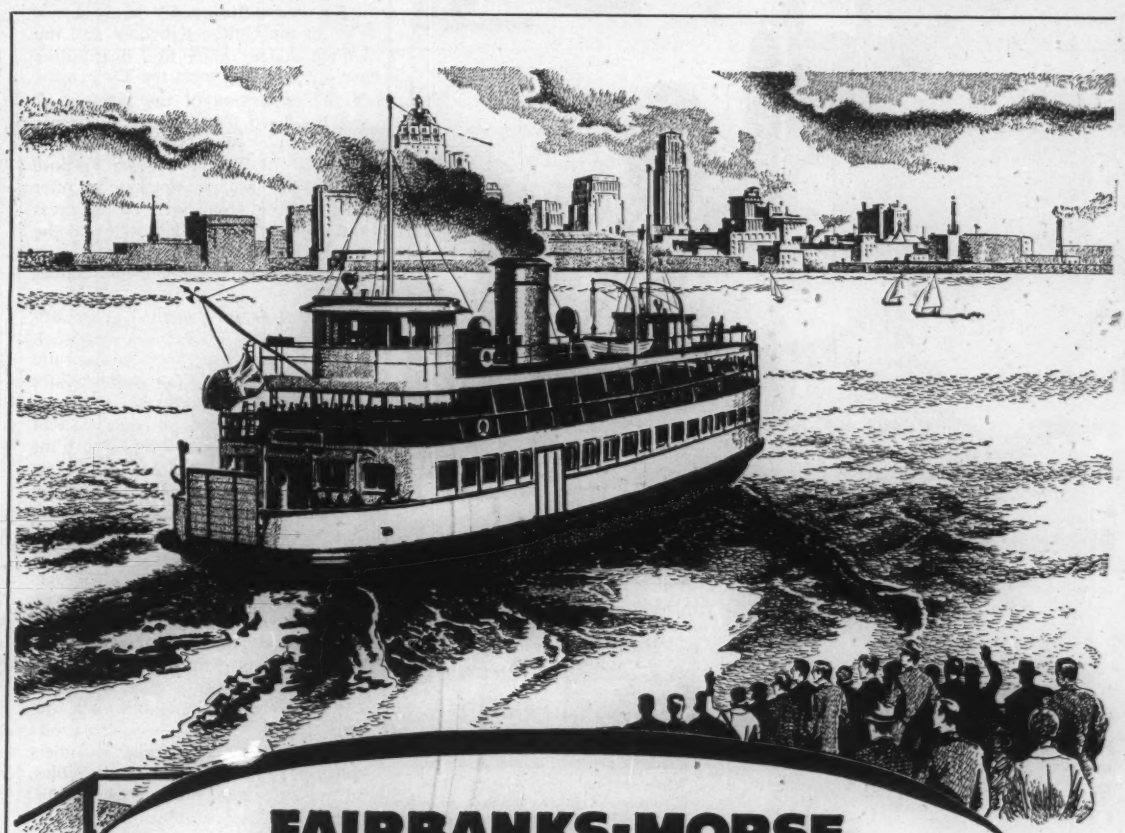
SUCH promotions are always good for the service, particularly when there is a second layer of able men pushing upwards. But there was nobody in the service who could have done the job that is being done by Nik Cavell, who came in from business to be the Administrator of the Colombo Plan.

In the popular conception the Federal civil service is a dull business of promotion by seniority and a dreary lifetime of waiting for a pension. This used to be true. It is still partly true in some of the less happy departments. But in the departments that attract all these foreign tributes, it is scarcely true at all. I suspect that most of the foreign admiration for Canada's public service derives from the judicious admixture of promotion from inside (by merit rather than seniority) and the infusion of new blood.

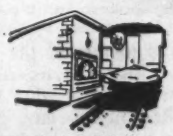
When people like Max Mackenzie and Harvey Perry (who went from Finance to the Tax Foundation) leave, it always seems a loss to the service of Canada. But if at the same time people like Cavell (and some years earlier Kenneth Taylor from McMaster University and Wynne Plumptre from SATURDAY NIGHT) can be brought in from outside, I think we are going a long way towards preventing the situation in which the senior civil servant "finds it difficult to achieve a meeting of minds with his lay fellow-guests."

If *The Economist* is anywhere near right in its diagnosis of the British civil service, it is terribly important that business and professional men in Canada should be concerned about the public service, and ready—as so many of them are—to take a "call" to Ottawa if it comes.

■ Canada's tenth annual National Immunization Week is being sponsored Oct. 12 to 18 by the Health League of Canada for the protection of every child. The cooperation of all parents is solicited in an effort to wipe out whooping cough, diphtheria, lockjaw and smallpox.

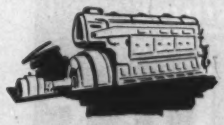


FAIRBANKS-MORSE
at WORK in TRANSPORTATION



FAIRBANKS-MORSE Railroad Track Scales—weighing ore cars

Yale Industrial Lift Trucks Speed Materials Handling



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Throughout the last half century, The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Company Limited has made important contributions to the development of transportation in Canada. F-M Diesel Engines power tugs, ferries and freighters on our ocean and inland waterways . . . industrial supplies and machinery with the well-known F-M trademark are important cogs in the production of new giant air transports. Automotive equipment supplied by us, services motor vehicles on the highways from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

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A YEAR in use and still going strong—that is the record of nylon filter cloths as compared with only three to four *weeks* for the material previously used. This report is from Proctor & Gamble Company of Canada.

In addition to longer wear life, these nylon filters lower labour costs because they require less frequent cleaning. A higher filtration rate results because the material filtered out cannot impregnate the compact nylon fibres.

These are the nylon cost-cutting properties demonstrated in this application—resistance to bacteria, high temperatures and mild acidity—toughness, durability, strength, low moisture absorption.

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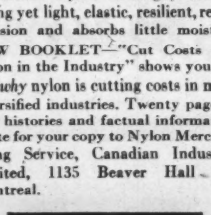
While you may have no use for filters in your manufacturing processes, nylon may be able to cut costs for you in other ways. Note this unique combination of properties—Nylon is tough, durable, strong yet light, elastic, resilient, resists abrasion and absorbs little moisture. NEW BOOKLET—"Cut Costs with Nylon in the Industry" shows you *how* and *why* nylon is cutting costs in many diversified industries. Twenty pages of case histories and factual information. Write for your copy to Nylon Merchandising Service, Canadian Industries Limited, 1135 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal.



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Rediffusion Hits TV

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

den by a multitude of quota laws, import and export restrictions, frozen funds, anti-trust suits, monopoly charges and divorcement proceedings involving almost every film-selling territory on earth. To date, Canada has, of all areas, been the one with the greatest commercial freedom and they would love to have it so remain.

But is rediffusion TV or is it not TV? In the United Kingdom and the United States, major film distributors are not releasing films for TV in view of the opposition of the theatres. A suit has been filed against a number of U.S. film companies by the U.S. Government for the avowed purpose of forcing these companies to offer films for television. But a violent press and industry uproar has followed the inauguration of the action and it is not clear whether the suit will actually proceed.

Since privately-owned TV in Canada requires a licence, since no such licences have yet been issued and since Rediffusion, using its own lines and avoiding the public air, apparently requires no licence, it is argued that it is clearly not television. The films which it is showing are 16 m.m. versions and there are various agencies in Montreal which rent such films to all comers once theatrical showings in 35 m.m. size, have been completed. Some of the film industry's advisers suggest that it would be most unwise to impose restrictions on this film-renter merely because his system is a remote-control method of film projection. In the light of such things as the combines investigation act, refusal to sell to him the motion pictures which are sold freely to others might pave the way for nasty troubles. In the meantime, officials of Rediffusion itself have strictly nothing to say on the subject.

Rediffusion's hottest battle is with the Radio-Television Manufacturers Association. Baseball games in Montreal from July 25 to Sept. 6 were telecast by RTMA who held exclusive rights to them. Stuart Brownlee, Association spokesman, however, claims that Rediffusion by some tricks of the trade monitored the telecasts and offered them to its customers. RTMA has refused to allow the CBC to give Rediffusion any programs sponsored by members of the Association. So far the CBC has arranged for Rediffusion to carry some programs, in return for the licence fee for every set on which they're broadcast.

As soon as CBC-TV went on the air in Montreal, Rediffusion immediately prepared to inaugurate two-channel video with its own programs on one channel and CBC's offerings on the other. When CBC is carrying French programs, the Rediffusion plan is to present English programs on its second channel, originated in its own studios either on film or live. When CBC-TV in Montreal is presenting English, it will reverse. It has been carrying all the CBC-TV shows since the first test program was telecast in Montreal.

Toronto may shortly have a close counterpart of Rediffusion—though dissimilar in operation and purpose—in "Telemeter", a device that has been leased on a 25-year basis for Famous Players by its President Mr. J. J. Fitzgibbons. Telemeter works through the customer's own set on the "nickel - in - the - slot" principle. A scrambled picture appears on a channel; a specified amount deposited unscrambles it and gives him a special (and *new*) movie or a sports event or an opera. In general, it is a higher class show than those ordinarily available, and, of course, without commercials. A "community antenna" monitors signals from distant TV stations as well. A tape device in the attachment notifies the charge for the given program and also shows the operators what the "take" on that program has been, so that the renter of the film or owner of the program may receive his share.

TELEMETER'S rival is "Phonovision" which is piped through a telephone line (Telemeter may come through a regular TV channel). The user phones the telephone company and receives a bill at the end of the month. The biggest bug in this system is how to keep Junior from phoning the company on his own, but there will undoubtedly be a system for forestalling such cavalier antics from children and pranksters. In London, Ont., a local group is working on a system of building a super antennae system, devising a local redistribution method similar to Rediffusion.

Whatever may emerge ultimately from the confusion, Rediffusion is at this moment pushing its expansion program with all possible speed. Added miles of coaxial cable are being laid along the streets of Montreal. Sets are being installed in Montreal homes as fast as units arrive from Britain. New studios are being equipped which will handle production of live shows as well as rediffusion of film and kinescopes. There are plans for huge antennae to pick up more distant TV stations in U.S. points and monitor their programs for the subscribers. If CBC-TV and Rediffusion consider themselves competitors, there is no such indication in their surface relationships.

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Letters to the Editor

Ottawa Sketches

NOBODY has ever written any Sketches, Sunshine or otherwise, about Ottawa, you noted in your Sept. 13 issue.

But a few years ago somebody handed me "The Happy Time" by Robert Fontaine. I felt then, and still do, that the book is made up of very delightful sketches about our town. And this would be so even if the stories had never been extended to the radio or to Broadway.

Ottawa, Ont. E. P. REID

Library Service

HAVING read with interest your article "Librarians: The Forgotten Profession" (Aug. 30 issue), I was tempted to write you that our library and that in Lorne Park open on Sundays. And that is possible because we receive no salaries at all, not even poor ones.

In Clarkson we have no trained librarians though our workers include a chartered accountant, a radio technician, a lawyer, a speed typist. All our money goes into books so we can supply the very latest hot off the presses.

Two services which I doubt any city library gives: Kleenex for sniffling children and spectacles of two strengths for those who pat their pockets and exclaim dolefully, "I've forgotten my glasses." There are easy chairs and chesterfields too.

Clarkson, Ont. AGNES T. FAIRBAIRN

American Thanks

FOR the past three months we have been travelling in Eastern Canada. And as we four Americans wandered in and out of the vacation spots of the eastern provinces, we all came to the realization that Canada is a mighty big and very wonderful country. In all we have covered over 11,000 miles mostly by car. But Trans-Canada Airlines and the two railroads, Canadian National and Canadian Pacific, also contributed immeasurably to the thrills and pleasures which will be long remembered.

We have been producing a motion picture in color to be shown in the U.S. starting about mid-January, 1953.

This film is called "Canada—Niagara to the Sea". It starts with that most famous falls—Niagara, moves to Eastern Canada . . .

There is so much to see and enjoy, so many experiences, and so many grand Canadians to meet in Eastern Canada, it would be impossible to mention them all.

We could never have made this film without the help of many individuals: people in the different provincial tourist departments, railroad and airline officials but many private citizens too. We are grateful to them all.

We are happy and proud to recommend Canada as a perfect vacation land and the Canadians as the friendliest of people.

GEORGE W. PERKINS,
LOWELL F. WENTWORTH,
Burton Holmes Travelogues

Melrose, Mass.

Hamilton Alumnae

THERE must be many readers of SATURDAY NIGHT who are graduates of the Old Hamilton Ladies' College, or daughters or nieces or granddaughters of graduates. I am gathering all the information I can about this first venture in higher education for women in Canada, especially I want information about the leadership given in national, provincial or community affairs by graduates of the College. Letters from daughters, etc., showing what their superior education meant to graduates will be most gratefully received.

Hamilton, Ont. FREDA F. WALDON
Chief Librarian

"SPRUCE", *from the painting for the pulp and paper industry by Thoreau MacDonald.*

Spruce, a most important pulpwood species, often grows in swampy areas.

A world leader

With its managed forests and modern mills, this industry is a leading world enterprise. It has made its own way against world competition without government financial support. It is the major element in Canada's industrial growth. It is the leading contributor to our national income

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Will It Be Schooling or Education?

We hear much of the cry for "education to make a living" but what sort of living will it be? asks University of Toronto's President

by Sidney Smith

THE SCHOOLS of Canada are attempting to give the best possible education to all Canadian youth, regardless of their parents' race, creed, wealth, class or job. In no other country is such an attempt being made under comparable conditions; our undertaking is unique. But we should at all times be severe critics of our system. For instance, how are we tackling that ever-present *Schooling-versus-Education* problem?

The verb *to school,* as defined in the Oxford English Dictionary, means primarily "to put or send to school"; for the purpose of this article I shall use the word in one of its secondary meanings, "to render . . . skilful or tractable by training or discipline." The emphasis here is on the learning of techniques, the "know-how" as distinct from the "know-why."

Schooling can equip and train a man to be competent in a special vocational field, although it fails to prepare him to cope adequately with situations for which neither schooling nor experience has prepared him. In other words, it teaches him how to do something he has learned, not how to learn something for himself.

Schooling is sometimes referred to as a memorizing process. But there is a distinction between the memorizing of the steps in a certain technique, and the memorizing that provides a solid basis for future intellectual exercise. When a child memorizes the declensions of an inflected language, or the multiplication table, or the musical scales, or the Ten Commandments, he is mastering tools for learning, and laying the foundations on which reasoning, reckoning, comprehension and expression are based. That is part of education; one might call it pre-education. Memorizing the keys of a typewriter is schooling.

To educate, on the other hand, is defined as "to give intellectual and moral training." In education, the emphasis is upon equipping the individual not merely to acquire information, but to develop his own intellectual and moral powers, to acquire good taste and critical judgment, to apprehend those things which mankind in its striving for enlightenment and wisdom has found to be good, beautiful, and true. But education is a painful process. I am thoroughly in favor of making dull things interesting; I question whether it is really a kindness to make difficult things easy. There are difficult things that must be done whether we like it or not, and schooldays are a poor preparation for life if our pupils are not taught to face a problem courageously, whether it be interesting or not, to persevere in it steadfastly.

SCHOOLING versus education — which type of training do we need in Canada? Which type does the public want? Which is it willing to pay for? On the whole, the public gives lip-service to the ideal of a liberal education when they declare that we need education rather than schooling. But when we look behind the speeches and clichés, is it really education that they want, and not schooling?

There are many who believe that the ideal—to give the best possible education to all the Canadian people—is impossible of fulfilment. There are those who believe that our culture, like a small pat of butter, cannot be spread widely without becoming too thin. There are others who think that most of the people do not need the butter anyway. They would substitute schooling for education, either on a regional basis (teach the inlanders to farm and the islanders to fish), or on an economic basis (teach the majority to earn their living and leave the fancy subjects for those who can afford them). They say, "Schools should be 'useful'." By this they mean that schools should be places where pupils are brought to a desired state of efficiency in some occupation.

First, it is a fallacy to assume that, in this age of physical and social mobility, young people will necessarily spend their lives in the same region or in the same economic and occupational milieu as their parents. Secondly, while I certainly agree that learning should be useful, I think that the pupil has a right to an education that is useful for living a life, not merely a schooling that is useful for making a living.

—CP

SIDNEY SMITH

Another objection to substituting schooling for education goes to the root of our political philosophy. Under an oligarchic form of government, it is logical to reserve the best education for the ruling classes, and school the rest to be efficient workers. But in a democracy, where all have a voice in their own government, all the people need the education that rulers need everywhere.

The essence of democracy is to be found in the free competition of ideas, in what Dr. Robert Maynard Hutchins calls the Logos, or the Great Conversation, in which the Western world is engaged. If we want free competition of ideas, it must be our endeavor to give our youth the widest opportunity to formulate, develop and express ideas, and this means, not only schooling, but education. Dr. Hutchins says that liberal education has been abolished in the United States and that, though schooling is considered important, education is not. We in Canada have not yet reached the stage he describes. But for that we should not take too much credit; English and Scottish influences have helped us to maintain a better balance in our program.

We should, however, be our own severest critics. We should examine our curricula: if we are agreed that education, real education, should be the birthright of all who can profit by it, we must not allow schooling to usurp its place.

I have long advocated that in the curriculum of a secondary school there should be provided first a core curriculum—a core of education, not schooling. The core curriculum should include the basic disciplines of words and numbers, such as English, French and mathematics; it should make the student deeply aware of his cultural heritage and his physical and social environment by the study of literature, history, and geography. This would assure at least a modicum of education to all, and thus enable them to take an intelligent part in the great controversies that affect our social, economic, political, national and international affairs.

This would not be an easy program, but its difficulty does not constitute a valid objection. Despite some current psychological theories, I still believe that the benefits of tough, hard work in one field may be carried over to a comparable intensive study in another area.

BESIDES the core curriculum, it would be possible to provide options of further academic work for those who are competent in languages, sciences, etc., and options that would help in schooling boys and girls to go forth into commerce, homemaking and industry.

I am not by any means condemning the kind of training that fits a pupil to earn his living. How far educational institutions should go in that regard, within the relatively short time that their pupils spend there, is too large a question to open on this occasion. Let it be said, however, that competence in special fields is best acquired "on the job," and that, to an ever-increasing extent, the demands of commerce and industry are for keen minds rather than practised hands.

Terms such as "progressive," "reactionary," "utilitarian," and "traditionalist" have been bandied about in educational circles in a way that obscures, rather than clarifies, the issues that urgently await our solutions. I do not mean to suggest that variant opinions among educationists do not exist. The Report of the Ontario Royal Commission on Education, of which I was a member, refers to the two schools of thought commonly called "the traditional" and "the progressive." We may think of the traditionalist as one who believes in strict discipline and the mastering of subjects; who would have the schools do their best to inspire a strong personal attachment to the country and to established ways of living, a knowledge and appreciation of the cultural heritage, and an acceptance of recognized values and articles of faith. The progressive, on the other hand, emphasizes interest and learning by experience; he is less ready to assert the universal or abiding truth of any belief, principle, or criterion of value; he places great trust in the capacity of human intelligence, as

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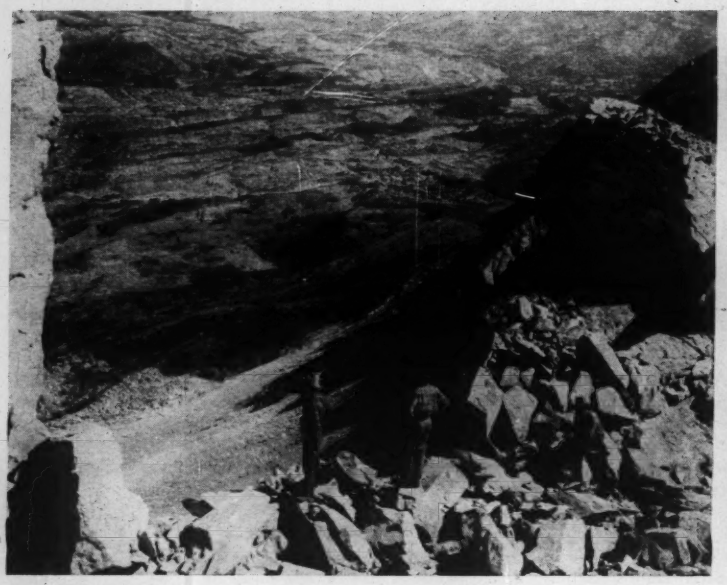
THIS ARTICLE *is based on an address that Dr. Smith, President of the University of Toronto, delivered recently to the Canadian Education Association's annual conference.*



SOMEWHERE beneath the hundreds of tons of rock lies the town of Frank. Spectators are looking down on the slide from Turtle Mountain, where it began.

—Alberta Government Photos

FRANK SLIDE looks even more impressive from a distance, in perspective with the mountain in the background. Tons of the rock have been used by railway.

ALBERTA FLASHBACK

The Night the Mountain Fell on Frank

by Ken E. Liddell

THE FRANK SLIDE was one of the world's great mountain tragedies. There have been many tragedies in mountain slides, but at Frank an entire section of limestone Turtle Mountain toppled on the sleeping community. Today acres and acres of rock cover the spot, and the motorist is literally left breathless as he practically stumbles upon this tragic sight. It may be in keeping with the reverence Canadians hold for such things, but the slide has not been too widely publicized. But the sight of the area today is one of the few in Canada that once a man has seen he would never forget.

Frank was—and still is—a coal-mining community. Around the turn of the century it was one of the leading towns of the Pass, as the whole area is commonly known. It had a newspaper, *The Frank Sentinel*; hotels, and it was a busy, bustling place that faced on a great wide and beautiful valley locked on the south side by Turtle Mountain.

The miners of Frank worked in the very bowels of Turtle Mountain. They thought nothing of it. If they listened at all it was only with wry smiles to the stories of the Indians. The Indians told of a massacre and of a moving mountain. The massacre has been authenticated and if you consider the Frank slide as a moving mountain, so has the other legend.

The Indians told of how a war party of Blackfeet massacred a party of Crow Indians at the foot of Turtle Mountain many years ago. This story was more than legend, for Big Swan and Crow Chief, two chiefs among the Piegans, who died comparatively recently at the ages of 87 and 90, could tell of the incident. They pointed to Turtle Mountain as the true Crowsnest. It was so named by the Indians because a party of Blackfoot scouts following the Crows who were retreating to the mountains, returned to their main camp to report they had found the "Crow's nest." But to the white man, Crowsnest mountain is a lonely and isolated chunk of rock some miles to the west where ravens roost.

The Indians had another legend about Turtle Mountain. The mountain, before it was shorn on one side, resembled a huge, sleeping turtle. That is why the white men so named it. A pioneer family named Garnett named it in 1881, according to some records. But the Indians claimed in whispers that Turtle Mountain moved. Maybe they referred to harmless slides that occurred during the spring. Or did they? When Turtle Mountain rumbles does it really nod its head? It could be, for there are great fissures at its top today and each year they creep a little wider and a little deeper.

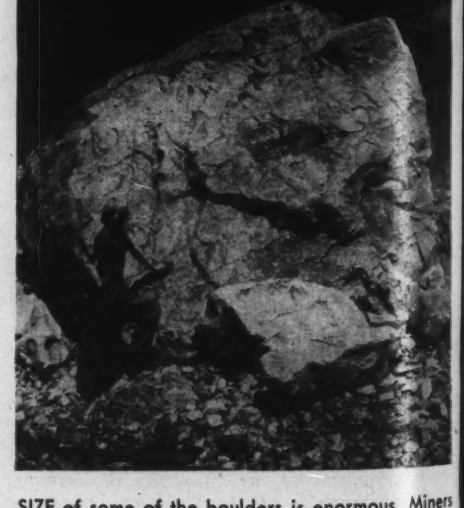
Because of this most of the people have moved from its danger zones. The town of Frank of today is out of any danger from possible future slides. But near Hillcrest, a mining community immediately east of Frank, there are a few families of old people living within Turtle's ominous shadow. They will not move and nobody can force them to. For reasons of their own they will not heed the disaster that befell the people of Frank at 4:10 a.m. on April 29, 1903.

It was a quiet night. There was, for a moment before 4:10 a.m., nothing to distinguish it from any other night. If there was any warning noise,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 33

KEN LIDDELL *is an Alberta newspaperman. The story of the Frank slide is reprinted from his book "This Is Alberta" (Ryerson, $4.00) which was published this year.*

SIGN commemorates one of the world's worst mountain disasters. Only one woman survived.



SIZE of some of the boulders is enormous. Miners working inside Turtle Mountain escaped the slide.

BUSINESS BAROMETER

The Big Push

Movement of bumper western grain crop eclipses important developments in other production fields

by

C. M. Short

—CNR

LOADING UP: Grain being piped into a freighter at Port Arthur, Ontario.

THE PULSE of business has quickened and the economic health of Canada is better than it was a month ago. This improvement is a result of various stimuli, partly seasonal and partly fortuitous, but they are none-the-less welcome in view of certain weaknesses which have been found in the country's economic system over the past two years. These stimuli, or most of them, are apt to prove effective for some time, over the next six or eight months at least.

The consumers' goods industries, such as textiles, have been strengthened by the settlement of labor disputes and the prospect of a steady supply of raw materials at comparatively reasonable prices. These units are, therefore, in a better position to take advantage of the seasonal revival in trade for their products.

Steel mills and fabricators are now getting near-normal quantities of American iron and steel and their operations are more regular, although for some time to come they may continue to be affected by the prolonged American strike. Most other industries are back in production after summer holiday periods which this year were earlier and slightly more protracted than usual because of the labor troubles both in this country and in the U.S.

Moreover, the natural resources development program has spread further in the last few weeks to take in exploration work on nickel-copper properties in that once famous gold country, the Yukon, and to extend oil drilling from Manitoba to the most northern sections of Alberta and British Columbia.

However, eclipsing all these new favorable elements are the huge field-crop production and bumper fruit yields that the prairies and British Columbia have recorded in the past season; these more than offset some disappointing crop results elsewhere. Central and Eastern Canada present some striking contrasts with the West in their crop results.

For example, the harvest of spring grains in Ontario, which has the largest livestock holdings of any province, is smaller than that of last year; in some major sections the yield is well below average. The total national grain crop should, therefore, take into account the lower yields in Ontario and in Eastern Canada as well as the bumper crops on the Prairies. On the whole, however, Canada has grown this year about 150 million bushels more wheat, oats, barley, flax and rye than in 1951 and with the carry-over from previous years has a total supply of these grains of nearly 2 billion bushels.

The Western growers were favored by better climatic conditions than Eastern farmers, but in some respects they had the most difficult job of all: harvesting a large part of the crops they grew last year and at the same time working their land and putting in their new crops. Man and nature were not the only elements in the achievements in the West this year. Farm machinery and equipment of a value of more than $1 billion, about half of that for all Canada, were put to extensive and intensive use, partly in replacement of a heavy loss of manpower on prairie farms during the past ten years.

Coincident with these strenuous agricultural efforts were those required to handle, sell and transport huge supplies of grains from previous years. Over 700 million bushels were delivered by prairie farmers to country elevators from last year's crop alone, and more than 650 million bushels were shipped to other countries, such exports requiring the loading of about two thousand ships at Canadian ports on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Now, with an even bigger supply of grains on hand or in sight, new and greater problems in handling, storing, marketing and transport have to be faced. The same facilities, resourcefulness and energy that overcame the problems of the past year are still available and can probably be improved. One of the current problems stems from the uneven crops across the country, the superabundance in the West and the comparatively small yields in the East. In the latter area, and particularly in Ontario which in some years has used as much as 100 million bushels of western feed grains, there will probably be a market for a substantial quantity during the next 12 months. But the high cost of rail transportation might limit this market unless government freight subventions were to aid a rather massive west-to-east movement. Such aid would probably be well worth while if it resulted eventually in the rebuilding of the livestock holdings, which have been quite severely depleted in recent years.

The same form of disposal of feed grains could be expanded in the West without, of course, much rail transportation cost. The high cost of rail freight could, and probably will, be lessened by diverting a considerable quantity of grains, mostly wheat, to Pacific coast ports as was done during the past year. This policy takes advantage of all-year round shipping facilities and further lessens transportation costs by putting grains in shipping positions where they could constantly be loaded at the declining scale of overseas rates of the past year.

IN THAT PERIOD Vancouver shipped over 100 million bushels of wheat, almost twice as much as in the preceding year. Whatever the means of disposal, there will be intense activity in all directions to move the commercial supplies of western grains and this in turn will add greatly to the purchasing power of the general public. It should not be taken for granted that this new and greater purchasing power will be immediately effective.

Obviously, it will take considerable time to work the huge western grain crops through to their final destinations. Orderly marketing must, in the present circumstances, be the first rule: first of all quota, and for some time small quota, deliveries by grain growers to country elevators, then deliveries to terminal elevators in accordance with their own facilities, and from there on the facilities and marketing possibilities that Canada has to dispose of its surplus grains here and abroad. So all the great sum of money to be derived from the bumper crops of the West will have to be spread out over a quite lengthy period.

Orderly marketing of these grain crops should be accompanied by an orderly attitude of labor and business interests toward the present agricultural situation. The farmer is vulnerable to pressure from these sources: for a seasonal decline in the prices of farm products has been coupled with rising farm costs which are to go higher still if industrial and transportation workers obtain higher wages. Worst of all would be strikes that would tie up the movement of western grain surpluses.

The most recent official foreign trade reports

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C. M. SHORT, *now retired, was formerly head of the Canadian Bank of Commerce's Research Department.*

Newfoundland's Old France Neighbor

Life on St. Pierre and Miquelon runs along centuries-old lines; visitors from tenth province now meet unique colonial neighbors

by Eric Seymour

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON, the two French islands off the south coast of Newfoundland, are just the same as the early settlers made the location back in 1816 when a permanent foothold was gained by France after the Treaty of Versailles. These tiny islands cover no more than 96 square miles and have a total population of about 5,000. All but a thousand live on St. Pierre, the main commercial centre for this only French colony in the North Atlantic. Newfoundland has long neglected its opportunities in fostering tourism and its reorganized policy under former cabinet minister O. L. Vardy will not only benefit the new Province but also that bit of Old France lying off the Burin peninsula, Nfld.

On a recent visit there we drove by car 275 miles from St. John's to Fortune, to connect with the French Government's twice-a-week ferry boat from St. Pierre. The long drive was made possible by the Newfoundland Government completing a few road links two and a half years ago. Otherwise the trip could not have been possible because no ships make the definite stopover at St. Pierre from St. John's. This oversight, however, may be rectified in the near future.

St. Pierre, a tiny island about four miles long and three miles wide, is a typical French village. Majority of the 4,000 people on St. Pierre are crammed in narrow streets with houses and shops joined together like trains. A crazy-quilt pattern of cross-sections form the myriad side streets.

Car drivers continually blow their horns because there are no traffic regulations. Visitors taxi-sightseeing the town experience many a thrill when the driver blows and without slackening speed turns a sharp corner into another narrow street.

Each shop, regardless of its main business—hardware or groceries, carries a large display of wines, liqueurs and hard liquors. Compared to Canadian prices, these are ridiculous. Top-grade Scotch whisky is $2 per 26½ oz. bottle. Champagne is $3; gin 80 cents. Liqueurs vary slightly from 85 cents up to $1.25; rum (*rhum*) has a similar price range.

A light red wine in place of water is provided with meals at the hotels, and there is plenty of it! Shoppers are expected to drink four or five different kinds of liqueurs while discussing business with the amiable and English-speaking shopkeepers. They try to make a sale in wine so they provide a sample in a cognac glass. Finally the visitor cannot leave the shop without buying at least one bottle.

Canadian customs regulations permit the bringing into Newfoundland or any part of Canada from St. Pierre of one bottle of Scotch whisky and one of champagne or wine or liqueur per person which are included in the $100 worth of duty-free goods. At least 200 cigarettes can also be brought ashore. By the carton, most of the popular brands cost about 8½ cents a package.

Perfumes and electrical goods from England, radio sets and foodstuffs—many from Britain, are correspondingly cheap. Since France is still a member of the sterling bloc, so are its colonies. Through St. Pierre and Miquelon it is trying to gain a backlog of dollars and still gives its possessions in the North Atlantic free port facilities and status, hence the low price of the goods. But, in fact, St. Pierre and Miquelon are costly for France to maintain. This trading system, therefore, as an attraction to gain dollars for France and an outlet for as many French goods as possible.

Business has been better in St. Pierre, especially in the rum-running days and the period when more ships were stocking up there. Some ships do continue to buy liquor and cigarettes because they are cheaper than out of bond in a Canadian port.

ON ARRIVING at St. Pierre in the French Government's ferry boat *The Eider II*, we are met by a customs official. He conducts the visitors to his office for a few polite questions. Newfoundlanders of long-time association do not have to have visas or passports to visit St. Pierre. Other Canadians do.

Next to Government service, the main industry is the fishery. Many dories and other fishing boats lie hauled up on the beaches. St. Pierre fishermen for decades followed their Newfoundland counterparts, catching the cod, drying and slating it for market on flakes and beaches for export to Europe. But in the past twenty years this fishery has declined and the fishermen have suffered. Recently the French Government completed the extension and transformation of a large bait depot into a modern fresh fish filleting plant.

Electricity supply at St. Pierre is provided by a diesel plant. Until four or five months ago it was turned off around midnight until sundown the next

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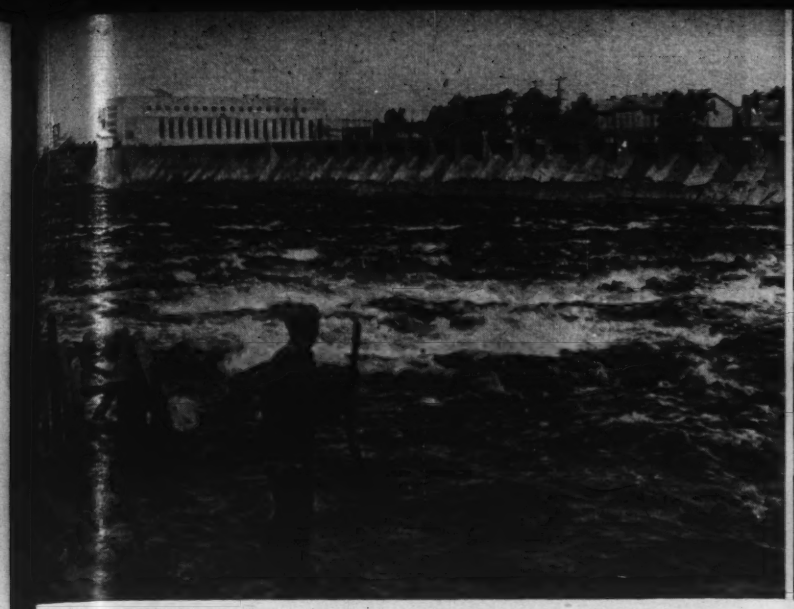
ERIC SEYMOUR *is on the editorial staff of St. John's, Nfld.*, Telegram.

PLACE DE L'EGLISE on a Sunday morning and devout St. Pierrais after morning Mass. From the square radiates a crazy-quilt pattern of the Island's narrow streets.

WINE SHOPS do a brisk business both domestic and "foreign". Favorable prices tempt the tourist and France benefits from receipt of needed dollars.

—Photos by Canada Wide



MERIKOSKI POWER DAM, one of three on the Oulu River. Two generating stations are in operation and a third is to be installed to restore Finland's power.

VAINO AALTONEN is one of Finland's foremost sculptors and is the son of one of the country's former Presidents. She looks to artists for her future exports.

Finland Reaches the Crest

After seven years, she writes "Paid" at the foot of a war reparations bill to the Soviet that amounted to $750 million

by Kingsley Graham

AT THE BEGINNING of this month Finland had only three lighters and one special schooner still to deliver to the Soviet to complete her war-reparations payments. By mid-September she could write "Paid" to a debt that was fixed in Sept. 1944 at $300 million U.S. dollars (at 1938 value) which in the end would have amounted to 750 million dollars at the present rate.

The story of the payment of that debt can't be seen in its true perspective without considering the state of the country at the time Russia imposed the debt. In the two wars (1939-41 and 1941-44) she had lost 80,000 men or about 2 per cent of her total population. The loss of the valuable province of Karelia to the Soviet meant a loss of 12 per cent of her agricultural produce; 10 per cent of her industrial produce; it also meant an increased burden of housing and job-finding for the nearly half million Karelian Finns who quit the province on its occupation. Karelia also produced a quarter of Finland's cellulose—a heavy item on the reparations bill—and the new frontier also cut through the Saima Canal and the Vuoski watercourse, both essential for transportation and hydro-electric power. All these things plus the loss of livestock and the decay of agricultural land during the war years left the country with a difficult problem of surviving, even without the seemingly insuperable war debt.

That war debt seemed insuperable for a great number of reasons: though 80 per cent of Finland's pre-war exports were wood products, only one third of the list of 199 groups of commodities demanded were in that field. Another third was ships and cables, including 4 per cent of the country's existing fleet and 20 per cent in new ships, some types of which had never before been made in the country. The remaining third was machinery—locomotives, trucks, cranes, complete industrial plants for producing cellulose, electric motors, etc. These had to be bought almost completely from the U.S. In short, 60 per cent of the reparations were to be paid from the fruits of the metal-working industries, which provided only 4 per cent of the country's exports before the wars.

Finland, with no resources of coal, oil or iron; practically no textile industry and barely enough food for its 4 million population was faced in Sept. 1944 with paying a debt that would, among many other things, necessitate doubling the capacity of her metal-working industry and expanding her shipyards sixfold.

In 1946 one third of all the country's export trade was for reparations. To accomplish this enormous task she had to undergo what has been in effect an industrial revolution. Industrial workers have risen in number from 214,000 in 1938 to 400,000 in 1951. The corresponding decline in agricultural labor has been nearly 500,000. She succeeded in reviving her commercial foreign trade so that 1951 volume was greater than her 1935 volume and only slightly below 1938, the country's biggest pre-war year. Her most important market for non-reparations goods has been the U.K. which has taken a third of her total commercial exports (the Soviet has taken a twelfth, the U.S. one fourteenth). But because of the need to import raw materials, machinery, etc. Finland's imports have increased so that at present the import volume is 55 per cent higher than it was in 1935.

In carrying out this superhuman task of recovery and repayment, how has Finland found the Soviet as a taskmaster?

On the whole, the Russians have been fair: they have left the country pretty much to its own devices. True, the fine of 5 per cent per month on delays in delivery has been sometimes stringently exacted, even though metal-workers' strikes in Sweden and coal stoppages in the U.S. had inevitable effects on Finland's deadlines. Russia's interference during the war-debt years was chiefly by implications: an uneasy fear of occupation haunted the country and reached its peak with the Prague coup of 1948. Yet the Soviet extended the payment period from six years to eight in December, 1945.

On the other hand, at Potsdam she got the U.S. and the U.K. to agree to claim all German "external assets" (*i.e.* war debts) in Finland which meant, in effect, a payment by Finland of some $47 million.

Again, Russia reduced the quota of old ships from 120 to 105—about a twelfth of Finland's post-war merchant navy—but rejected some with the demand for others that were not on the list and which were either bigger or in need of more extensive repairs than those offered. Yet in 1948 Russia announced that the outstanding debt would be reduced by 50 per cent (which represented some $73 million), a move which meant that Finland had paid two thirds of the debt by 1949.

THE ONLY catch was that the reduction was not made evenly over all the groups of commodities. There was a big reduction in the demand for wood products but a small reduction in the case of machinery and industrial equipment and no reduction in the demand for ships. At the same time U.S. wholesale prices had increased by 60 per cent between 1948 and 1944. On the good side, the release of Finnish timber for export came at a time when world prices for it were skyrocketing.

In spite of the enormous demands on her economy, Finland has maintained a fairly good standard of living, 10 per cent higher than the pre-war standard. Wages are comparatively low but unemployment has been virtually non-existent and prices for houses, light and heat have been correspondingly low. Luxury items are not available but all essentials are plentiful and below the cost in many other European countries. Only coffee is rationed at half a pound per person over 16 per month. More is available at $9 a pound under a system of legalized grey market. Nylon clothes and stockings, good shoes and children's clothing are readily obtainable. Books and paper items

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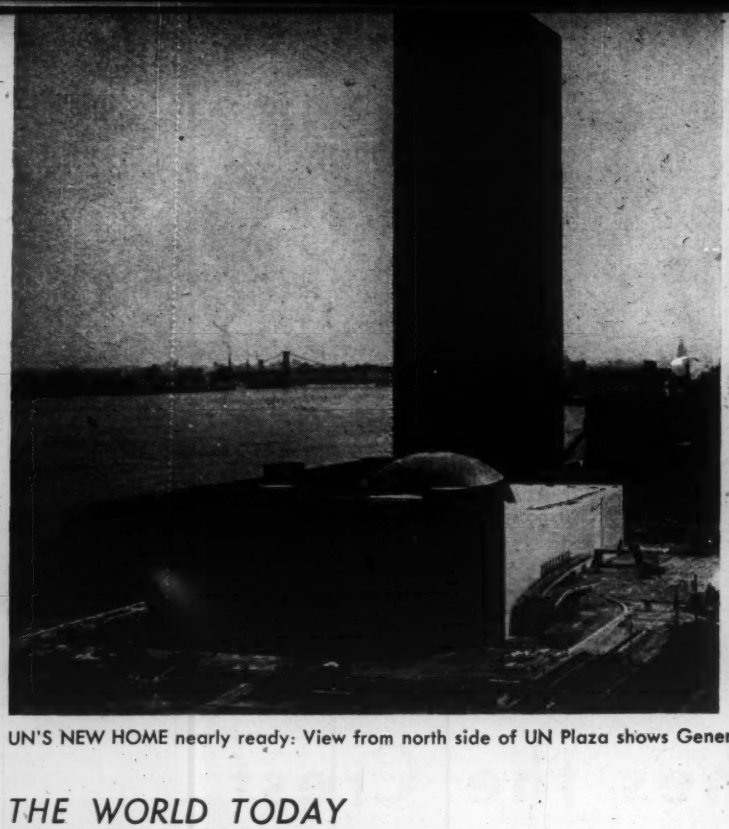
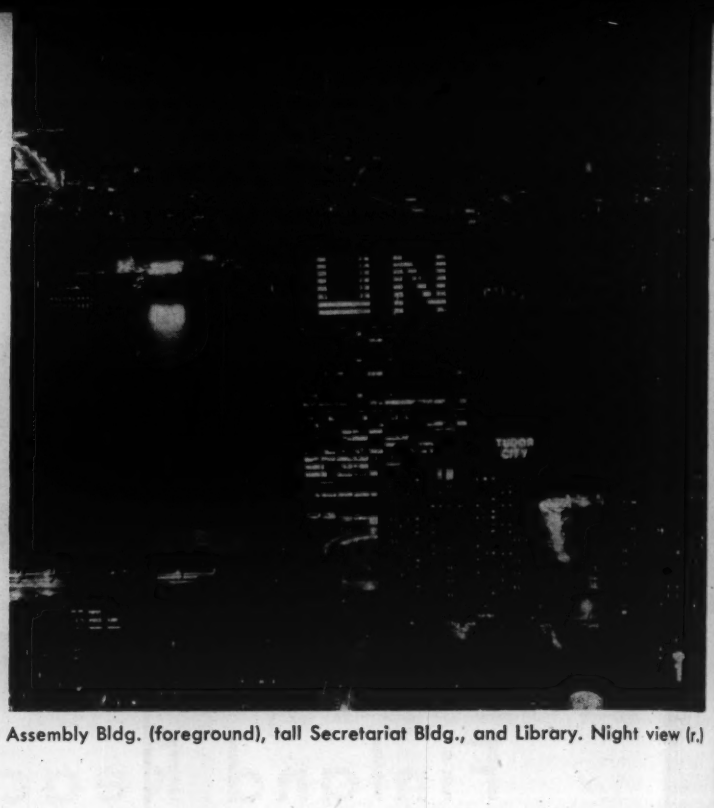
KINGSLEY GRAHAM, *QC, is Canadian Consul General for Finland.*





UN'S NEW HOME nearly ready: View from north side of UN Plaza shows General Assembly Bldg. (foreground), tall Secretariat Bldg., and Library. Night view (r.)

THE WORLD TODAY

A New Europe in the Making

by Sebastian Haffner

Diplomatic Correspondent, London Observer

Strasbourg

IT BECAME clear from the first moment that the present session of the Council of Europe was to be the most important one since its inception three years ago.

For three years the Council has merely talked about aspirations and hesitations. Now, suddenly it finds itself faced with hard facts and is galvanized into action. Those who came here more or less prepared to see the Council of Europe buried, suddenly find that they have come not to a burial but to a birth: indeed, to a twin birth.

For what is now under urgent debate here is not only the final merger of France, Western Germany, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg into a new European federation, but also the creation, around that new federation, of a new wider European system, embracing Britain, Scandinavia and all free Europe.

The revolutionary act of the Schuman Plan assembly of setting itself up as a pre-constituent assembly for a political six-nation federation has faced the nine West European nations which will not be members of that new federation with the vital question of their relationship with it. This is far more than a question of the future usefulness and function of the present Council of Europe. It would be a question of absolutely vital national importance, indeed possibly of survival, for each of these nine nations, even if no Council of Europe existed.

If and when the six-nation federation, now in process of birth, comes to life—and people talk of next summer as the date for this, so that the next West German elections will coincide with the elections for the first West European Parliament—Britain and the other non-member nations of the Western European federation will suddenly become close neighbors of a new "super-power", a power with a larger population than U.S., and a larger industrial potential than Russia.

If there is no special relationship between this new emerging super-power and its unattached neighbors, if the ordinary pulls and pressures of power politics are allowed free play between them, then the unattached countries will find themselves dwarfed and over-shadowed, and may indeed in time lose their independence. Hence the vital need to create from the start a special relationship between the new federation and its wider penumbra, and especially between the federation and the most important power in the penumbra, Britain.

There must be, from the beginning, organic links between the new federation and Britain, as well as the rest of Western Europe, which make conflict impossible, otherwise conflict would before long become inevitable. If such links did not exist, one would have to invent them.

But the Council of Europe, as it has so far existed, has not proved a particularly strong and durable link. If the new federation were to be established outside it and to have separate existence from it, only perhaps becoming a new overpowering member State of it, it might well break it. To make sure that the relationship between the federated six and the non-federated nine becomes really unbreakable, it will be necessary to create a pre-established organic interdependence between the federal organization of the six and the cooperative organization of the fifteen; the two will have to become an inseparate whole like the yellow and the white of an egg.

This is the meaning of the proposals of Mr. Anthony Eden, made some six months ago, but only now revealing themselves in their whole boldness, for building the new federation into the existing Council of Europe, and making "Strasbourg" a dual-purpose organization, serving *at the same time* as the federal machinery of the six and as the cooperative machinery of the fifteen.

It is only now dawning on most of those concerned that something unprecedented is here proposed; and it is hardly yet fully grasped in Britain that an organic connection of this kind with a European federated state will inevitably change the character of the Council of Europe also for those countries which will remain members only of its outer precincts.

For better or worse, they will

—United Nations photo

CANADA'S GIFT: Seven ornamental doors for entrance to General Assembly.

enter a connection which they can break only at their peril. And it may be that those will in the end be proved right who think that the British proposal, so far from diluting the proposed federation of the six, is in effect the beginning of a very effective dilution of British sovereignty. However that may be, at the moment Strasbourg is in a kind of creative confusion, trying to figure out its newly projected future as the concentric seat of a six-power federation and a fifteen-power European Commonwealth —as the Italian Prime Minister, Signor de Gasperi, has called it.

For the time being, neither the political nor the constitutional details of this new idea are entirely clear. Indeed, even the constitution of the inner federation of the six—the yolk of the new European egg—has yet to be worked out and it is hard to visualize concretely the unprecedented organic relation of this as yet unborn federation to the remodelled Council of Europe—the egg-white which is to enclose the yolk.

But the majority of the delegates in Strasbourg has seized on the idea, which Mr. Eden himself has eloquently proposed here, with enthusiasm. The French and Benelux parliamentarians especially—always somewhat afraid of being left alone with the Germans in the federation of the six —see in it a vital reinsurance and a revival of the hope that Britain may in the end, in spite of all and perhaps willy-nilly, "join Europe."

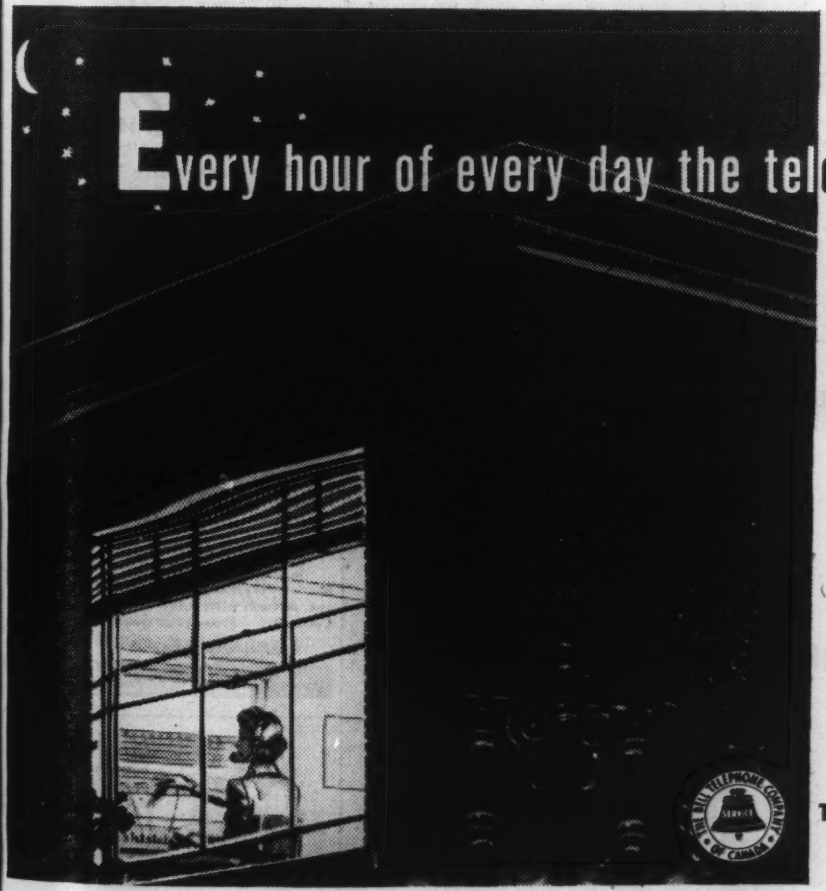
For converse reasons, the Germans are perhaps least happy about the prospect. They are inclined to fear that the British want to have their cake and eat it—to remain outside the proposed federation proper, and yet to be in a position to determine its politics from without. Two other groups who feel doubtful are the influential and hard-headed French technocrats around M. Jean Monnet, High Commissioner of the Schuman Pool, who feel that the proposed dual-structure will be unwieldy, illogical, and top-heavy, and will be badly suited as an instrument for technical efficiency and fast industrial progress; and the two neutral members, Sweden and Ireland.

THE LATTER fear that they are being imperceptibly drawn into a system whose core is military as well as economic and political and that it may become impossible for them to maintain their neutral position in world politics if they remain members of a Council of Europe so unpredictably changing its character.

Finally, in a group quite by themselves, are the German Socialists, who alone are not yet reconciled to the prospect of a federation of the six—they feel that it closes the door to all hopes of German unity in the foreseeable future—and who are for the time being boycotting the pre-constituent assembly of this federation.

The impact of the Schuman Plan nations' proposal to go ahead with federation is still so fresh, that it is impossible to predict the outcome of Council's debate, or even the exact alignment of trends and forces. Certainly the session is heavy with fate.

—*OFNS*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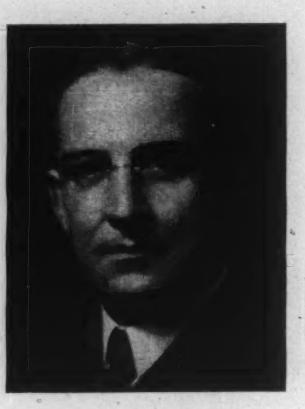

J. Y. MURDOCH

At a recent Meeting of the Board of Directors, of the Office Specialty Manufacturing Company Limited, at Newmarket, Ontario, Mr. J. Y. Murdoch, O.B.E., Q.C., formerly President, was elected Chairman of the Board. Mr. G. L. Manning, formerly Vice-President and Managing Director, was elected President, and will continue as Managing Director of the firm.

Of Education

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

demonstrated, for example, in the achievements of science; he sees less need for steadfastness, loyalty and courage than for resourcefulness to meet new situations.

In practice, of course, no educator is exclusively either traditionalist or progressive. When one appreciates the strong reasons for thinking about life and education in these different ways, and is tolerant enough to understand views with which he does not agree, he will not resort to sweeping denunciations of either the traditionalist or the progressive point-of-view. It is our job to find a *via media* which shall provide the best education. There is nothing to be gained by repeating phrases such as "Education is going to the dogs" or "You can't turn back the clock." One must examine dispassionately both positions.

It would not surprise me if Quebec were to be the first of the ten Canadian provinces to succeed in working out a practical synthesis of these opposing educational philosophies. Quebec has shown herself fully alive to the importance of the advances of physical science. She has been a leader in the development of social science and social philosophy. And withal, in the face of vocationalizing pressures she has never surrendered her classical, liberal education, which gives richness and perspective to the present day through a knowledge and appreciation of the past; that education whose fruits are to be seen in a maturity of culture, a refinement of manners, a breadth of interest and a facility of expression to which we should all pay tribute. Quebec, I prophesy, will match the rest of us in technology before we reach her level in the humanities.

Educational problems are common to elementary schools, secondary schools, colleges and universities. We can only attain our high objectives by sitting down together and promoting cooperative efforts. With able and devoted teachers, and with a clear view of our objectives, we can give to youth the opportunity to develop those qualities of integrity, intellect and initiative that will make them better citizens of a better Canada.

■ In honor of its centennial, Laval University offered a $1,000 prize in a musical composition contest. Winner was 26-year-old Clermont Pepin of St. Georges de Beauce, Que. Winning awards is nothing new to this young composer. To date he has won the $1,000 Eaton graduating scholarship for an outstanding graduate of the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto; was the only person ever to receive the Composers, Authors and Publishers Association of Canada award for three consecutive years; in 1949 he won the Prix d'Europe and went to France for three years; in 1951 he split second prize ($2,000) in the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association's scholarship awards. Pepin won the Laval prize with a symphonic poem which will be played by the Quebec Symphony Orchestra in December.

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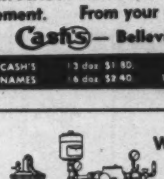

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LONDON LETTER

They're Giving Houses Away

by P. O'D.

IT IS EASY to imagine the delighted surprise of a tramp in a doss-house to whom a landlord should offer a house, not merely to stay in, but as his own property complete with all the necessary deeds—even a Pound or two besides to cement the bargain. This is not a dream. Landlords are really doing it; and wise tramps are insisting on the Pound. It is all they will ever get out of it.

The landlord thus gets rid of dilapidated property he can no longer afford to repair or keep, the shaggy new owner shuffles off on his travels, and when the house is finally condemned, as it is bound to be, there is nobody on whom the municipal authorities can crack down. They must take it over themselves, which is the very last thing any of them wants to do.

Another and perhaps neater way of achieving much the same result is to form a limited company—with other harassed landlords, for instance—and then go into liquidation. It is quite legal and entirely effective. As in the other method, the local council is left with the baby, and there is no wandering parent to worry about, who might turn up and talk too much.

The real cause of all this dodging and dumping is the Rent Restriction Act. The only cure is to allow the landlord to raise his rents to the point where they enable him at least to keep his houses in a habitable condition. At present they don't, and he doesn't.

Like to See the Fire

THE COAL INDUSTRY of Britain is seldom far away from the front-page headlines—usually because it is in trouble. It is in trouble once again. The profit of £3,105,000 for the last quarter of 1951 fell to a mere £249,000; for the first quarter of 1952 the industry slid into the red with a deficit of £727,500.

The cause is the wearisomely familiar one of too much cost for too little output; and there is at present very little prospect of the costs being cut or the output increased. The one chance of improvement lies in the better and more economical use of coal in this country, which would leave a larger margin for export. This would help the balance of sales generally, and also the bank balance of the National Coal Board. The Board receives about a Pound per ton more on export coal than on domestic.

Some little time before it went out of office the Socialist Government appointed a committee to explore the more efficient use of coal. This committee has now brought out its report—with conclusions that would perhaps not be especially welcome to the government that appointed it.

The committee believes that, not more planning and more centralized control but more competition is the best way of promoting the effective use of the nation's fuel and power resources. It believes also in doing away with all forms of rationing as soon as possible. The consumer should be free to make his own choice, and the price should be brought into accord with the relevant costs—in itself a very effective form of rationing. The only sensible one, in fact.

As to particular ways of saving coal, the committee has many recommendations to make—some 40 or more—for the home, the factory, the railway, the electric power station, and the colliery itself. In this connection, it is interesting to see that the committee thinks much more highly of the open grate-fire than most other people do, though it admits that some grate-fires are more efficient than others. This will be good news to old-fashioned people who insist on seeing the fire, no matter how much of the heat goes up the chimney.

Altogether a very sensible and comprehensive report. It only remains to get the authorities and the public to carry out its recommendations. That is all that remains, and it is likely to go on remaining. Tradition dies hard, changes cost money, and nobody has very much to spare.

Britain Sinking?

IN A WORLD where there is so much to be afraid of it is difficult to get really worked up about the danger of Britain's sinking. No, not politically or financially or as a military power, but really sinking, going down slowly and irrevocably beneath the waves. According to one theory, the island is tilting, the eastern side going down and the western either going up or staying where it is. This is naturally a very gradual process, and there is no immediate danger of our all sliding off it. But some day . . .

The other theory is that the whole island is going down, a couple of feet in a century or so. Not enough to worry about but enough to make one think. Even though most people living today will have lost all personal interest in the matter, a hundred years from now, there is something rather depressing in the thought that some day it will not be a case of a traveler from New Zealand sketching the ruins of St. Paul's, but of the codfish and plaice and turbot swimming around among them.

The point is that between the first levelling survey which ended in 1850 and the second made between 1912 and 1921, scientific measurements indicated a general subsidence of anything up to 1¾ feet. Serious, eh? Happily there is a suspicion in the higher officialdom of the Ordnance Survey that the previous measurements were not quite so scientific or complete after all. A third survey has therefore been ordered and is already under way. It will take about seven years, and then we should know. I can hardly bear to wait.

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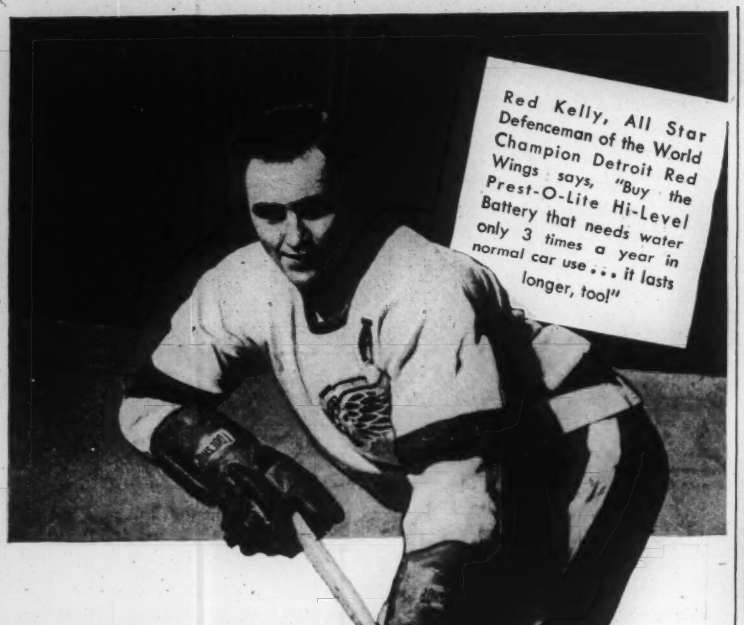
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ST. PIERRE-MIQUELON typical costume is worn by road worker Peter Lacroix.

St. Pierre and Miquelon

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 16

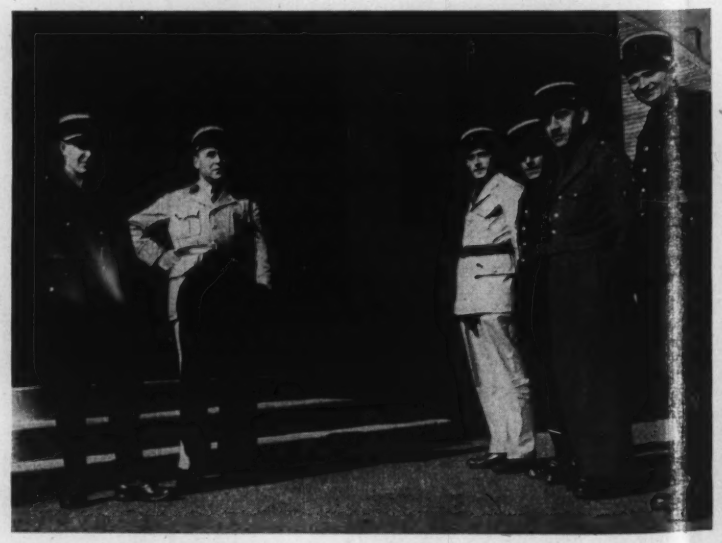
day. Refrigeration engineers from Newfoundland, however, installing the apparatus in the fish plant, could not work in the windowless rooms without light. They asked the Governor to grant extension of the electricity service during the day. He consented and St. Pierre residents are grateful to France and the Newfoundlanders for this extra electricity.

The French Government is anxious to get as many dollars as possible and so are the shopkeepers. The latter will take francs but prefer dollars. Storekeepers quote merchandise in dollars first, shrug their shoulders if francs are produced, and sometimes say that "you should not have changed so much money at ze customs". The rate of exchange is clearly visible on a large card the storekeeper consults when computing money values or answering questions on currencies.

St. Pierre and Miquelon are undefended; and the only visible armaments are the pre-war rifles of the small body of *gendarmerie*. Residents hope that any future world war among nations will not lead to attempts to capture St. Pierre; its only link with the mainland is a cable. There is a narrow air strip used by planes carrying visitors from Newfoundland and the mainland of Canada on business and pleasure trips. It is certainly a question whether that strip could handle an adequate air defence set-up.

But defence is no problem right now. Islanders are leading their easy-going old-country lives and thinking about making visitors welcome.

Not many years ago, we were told, a Governor who made it his business to try and stop smuggling from St. Pierre irked the residents to such an extent that they had him recalled. They still prefer to let others come to the island with open hands and go away laden with liquor and wines.



GENDARMERIE to police St. Pierre and Miquelon is "imported" from France.

FOOD VS. MANUFACTURERS

Too Much Industrialization?

by John L. Marston

MANKIND, having tended since pre-history to spend an increasing proportion of its resources and energies on industry, a diminishing proportion on food, has been forced in the past decade to reconsider its priorities.

It is rarely easy to see what part deliberate policy plays in these developments. In theory, the growing scarcity of food means rising relative prices for food, which, in their turn, enable agriculture to attract resources that would otherwise have found their way into industry. This simple economic process has, of course, been operating; but administrations have also been throwing their weight one way or the other, and in some countries their policies are becoming more forceful.

Quite contrary policies, however, are being followed in different countries. The Soviet Union, with the world's most planned economy, is still relatively neglecting agriculture in order to industrialize; so are its European satellites. These countries aim to produce more food, but, as they have had substantial surpluses of food in the past, they can afford to rely on the slow working of technical improvements in agriculture rather than divert resources from industry. The countries of the "new world" (though most of them are quite mature by now) are still industrializing. It is in the "old world" that the theory of new priorities for agriculture is gaining ground most rapidly.

The differing policies make some sense. In broad outline, the countries which in the past have been able to export large quantities of food are now producing diminishing surpluses over their own increasing needs; even, in some items in some areas, they are actual or prospective importers of food. The major food-importers have therefore to grow more themselves or face serious shortages.

THAT REASONING, however, oversimplifies the position. It takes it for granted that there used to be harmony in the world food position. But there was no such harmony within living memory. More than half the world's population was undernourished before the war. Present awareness of the problem is due partly to the continuing growth of population faster than food supplies, partly also to the fact that food-importing countries which used to get their food on favorable terms despite the shortage are now compelled to recognize that the shortage exists.

There is another complication. Industry and agriculture are not separable. To get more food it is necessary to produce more, not less, of some industrial goods, such as tractors and harvesters and chemical fertilizers. The conflict is not between industry as such and agriculture as such, but between industry which produces industrial goods and industry which produces food.

For the countries which depend on imports for a large proportion of their food—Britain is the outstanding example—either or both of two courses can be followed. They can invest more in agriculture at home; or they can export machinery and other agricultural supplies to countries which can produce big exportable surpluses of food with the aid of these supplies. In either event it is necessary to invest more in the industries supplying agriculture. The same argument applies to the supply of industrial raw materials.

This situation is posing a particular problem for the sterling area's central gold and dollar reserves. It's currently being pointed out, for instance, that the industrialization of some of the junior partners in the sterling area shares with Britain's import requirements responsibility for the strain on the central reserves.

True, these other sterling area countries have increased their exports by 53 per cent over prewar, but at the same time their imports have increased by 83 per cent. Imports of American machinery in 1950 are reported to be more than double (in terms of constant prices) the prewar figure. For chemicals and steel products the figure was quadrupled.

THIS DEVELOPMENT has led some sources to recommend a drastic reduction in the industrialization plans of these Commonwealth countries. It would lessen the drain on the central reserves, and would also make more British-made machinery available for export to dollar markets.

It may be there are substantial savings possible, as suggested by the British magazine *The Banker*, through the cutting off of "uneconomic schemes of industrialization" which have been carried through at the expense of Commonwealth output of food and raw materials for export. But it would be difficult to determine just where to cut. A country's industrialization is normally based on a supply of at least one of the items in industrial production—labor, power, raw materials—in which it has a comparative advantage. If the junior sterling area countries can increase their output of food or raw materials —even in the long run—through industrialization, it would be shortsighted economy that would deny them the means of industrialization.

The proposed solution in this case is for these countries to get their capital equipment through U.S. investment rather than through purchases from the U.S. But investment capital goes where the climate is most favorable to immediate and substantial returns as well as long term security of the investment, and in these regards Canada and some Latin American countries appear to have first claim on the attentions of U.S. investors.

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BOOK FOR BUSINESS

U.S. Stock Buyers

SHARE OWNERSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES — by Lewis H. Kimmel — *Burns & MacEachern*—$1.75.

by Michael Young

THIS study was undertaken at the request of the New York Stock Exchange: its object is to determine the facts concerning share ownership in the United States. This is a field of business in which surveys, statistics and the compiling of general information haven't kept up with the economic development of the country. The study is limited to the corporate sector of the economy: partnerships and individual proprietorships aren't considered.

While the study deals with share ownership in the United States, it should be of value to Canadian business as well: the study is not restricted to American corporations. The author explains that the canvass of shareholdings embraced all corporations with stocks listed on the several exchanges, as well as a large number whose stocks are not listed on any exchange. "Numerous companies incorporated in Canada and other countries responded to our enquiry . . ." so it's a pretty broad field that's covered.

At the same time, there is a general belief that Canadians are less inclined, or less able, to be risk takers than Americans. The fact that most of our risk capital is American, while Canadians are heavy on secured issues would seem to confirm this. Consequently it wouldn't be safe to divide by ten and take the result as the Canadian picture. But with U.S. investors figuring so prominently in Canadian development, the statistics on U.S. investors are important in their own right.

There is a lot of interesting detail in the book. Much of it would seem to be of great importance to people who have stocks to sell — it would certainly aid them in knowing their market. It's estimated, for instance, that there are about 4.9 billion shares owned by Americans: 36.3 per cent of them are in the names of men, 27 per cent are in the names of women, 12 per cent are owned by joint accounts, 11.4 per cent are in the names of fiduciaries. Institutions, foundations, etc., hold the rest. Ownership is also broken down into geographic and age classifications. There are some interesting correlations: There was found to be, for instance, a direct relationship between share ownership and education. Of those who had four or more years of college work, 18 per cent are share owners; among those who attended college but didn't complete a four year course, 15 per cent were share owners; high school graduates who didn't attend college count about 8 per cent of their number as share owners. The classification continues through income groups, occupation, family size, size and type of community.

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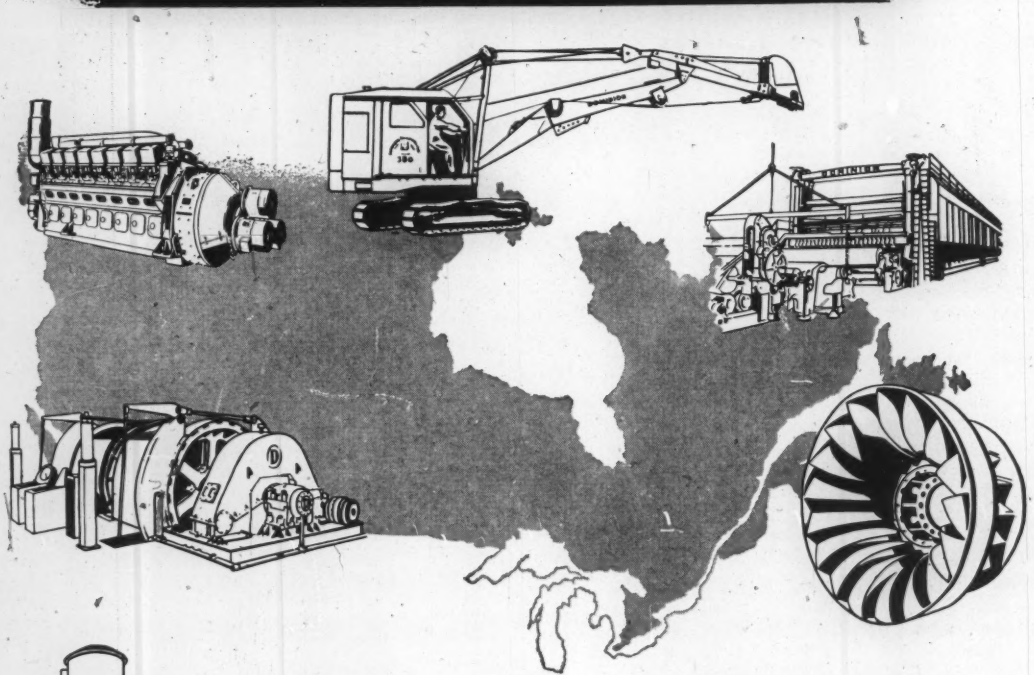

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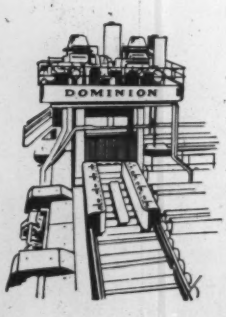

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Business Barometer

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

indicate that the expected depressing effects upon Canadian exports are now being felt. About half of this country's foreign trade is affected by dollar shortage and import restrictions, an area taking in not only the sterling group, but also a large part of Continental Europe and several Latin American nations, as well as Japan and the Philippines.

Canada, however, has had a price advantage in her export-import trade, her prices for exports average slightly higher so far this year than in the like period of 1951, while costs of her imports are nearly 10 per cent lower.

The range of exportable products of this country is broadening: British Columbia has started to ship iron ore to one of the major American steel companies on the Atlantic coast under a contract calling for regular shipments twice monthly of quite substantial quantities—as much as 10,000 tons in one lot. Japan has already taken about 50 shiploads of this ore, containing 50 per cent iron.

In addition, British Columbia has recently brought into production a large newsprint mill which will increase its exporting capacity of pulp and paper quite considerably. This new mill is part of a pulp and paper expansion in the Province involving expenditures of over 200 million dollars in the past six years. By the close of the current year production of newsprint will be over 450,000 tons, more than 100,000 tons above that of 1951.

BUSINESS COMMENT

The Farmer Takes a Bow

by Michael Young

IF COLD statistics have any meaning at all, it appears that the concern over the "flight from the farm" isn't justified—on economic grounds anyway. There has been a big drop in the farm population, about 10 per cent since 1941. And the notable point about this is that it has happened while the population of the country as a whole increased by about 2½ million. But the fewer and fewer farmers have been accomplishing more and more.

The *Winnipeg Free Press* published some especially significant figures on farm debts recently: the figures relate to prairie province farm mortgages and agreements for sale held by life insurance, trust, and loan company members of the Dominion Mortgage and Investment Association.

Between 1942 and 1947, indebtedness to companies in the Association dropped by $114,122,000, and it's important to note that this was six times the reduction achieved during the previous five years when the Farmers' Creditors' Arrangement Act write-offs were of major importance. In 1937, Association companies held 56,745 mortgages and agreements for sale in the three prairie provinces; the total amount involved was $179,853,000. By 1951 these figures had dropped to 13,862 mortgages and agreements for sale, with $31,693,000 involved.

Behind this is the rising farm income which has been reaped by fewer and fewer farmers. Farm income rose from $717 million in 1939 to $2,494 million in 1949, and after a ten per cent drop in 1950, to $2,825 million in 1951. That's a 294 per cent increase during a period when the general cost of living index rose by 81 per cent.

The accomplishments of this diminishing farm population aren't measured only in terms of debt reduction and annual income. The farmers that remained have apparently taken over the land of those that left. There are fewer farms—732,832 in 1941 and (using the 1941 definition) 677,500 in 1951, but the total area of improved farmland under cultivation was six per cent greater in 1951 than it was in 1941. In the same period, the total area of occupied farmland, including Newfoundland, increased by only .3 per cent. Farmers then, have not only kept the existing farmland producing with fewer hands, they are putting occupied, but unused farmland to the plow—and with impressive results.

Since the end of the war, the wheat crop has climbed steadily until, this year, after a super-human effort that got two crops harvested instead of one, production was 63 per cent greater than it was in 1945. Nor does this seem to have been achieved at the expense of other grain production: oat production rose from 371 million to 474 million bushels during the same period; barley production rose from 149 million to 294 million bushels; rye rose from 8.8 million bushels to 24.5 million.

Figures on farm machinery sales indicate that the use of more machinery on larger farms has played a big part in the remarkable production picture. In 1941 there were 159,752 tractors in use on Canadian farms; in 1951, the figure was 150 per cent higher at 399,683.

Nor do price changes account for all the increase: 1951 shipments of iron and steel shapes to the farm implement makers were about 12 per cent above shipments for the previous year, and by May this year there had been a further increase of 4 per cent.

The wheat agreements and long-term contracts, and the matter of the $65 million "have regard to" compensation the farmers received, obscure the fact that the farm is still a place where individual initiative and effort can accomplish big things. Farmers have received a lot of help from governments, but they are not in a favorite-child position.

All three prairie provinces have become, during the postwar years, very much preoccupied with their industrial and natural-resources development. The farmer, of course, hasn't been ignored, but he has not been the one chick during the postwar years. Oil, uranium, base metals and new manufacturing have captured a great deal of prairie attention. But the farmer's accomplishments during the period of great developments in these other fields have kept him at the head of the line.

Petroleum's Week

THE last full week in September was a big one for the petroleum industry in Canada. Canadian Oil Companies' $23 million refinery started operation in Sarnia; British American Oil put an expanded and modernized refinery "on stream" in Moose Jaw, Sask.; Imperial Oil shipped its first Alberta crude to British Columbia in a 27-car train. In addition the opening ceremonies of Canadian Oil Cos. started things stirring again on the matter of getting Alberta gas to Ontario.

There are half a dozen applicants to move Alberta gas eastward; Ontario's Premier Frost favors the all-Canadian route that would bring the gas to the big Canadian market via the Sudbury district of Ontario. The Ontario Premier worked in a plug for this route during his speech at the opening of the Sarnia refinery.

Canadian Oil Companies made much of its all-Canadian character (only one-third per cent of the company's stock is held outside Canada) and Premier Frost's observations on the gas pipeline followed naturally: "(The Ontario market) just awaits Canadian enterprise which will build an all-Canadian gas pipeline from west to east serving the prairie cities . . . the lakehead cities . . . and then this great developed market here in southern Ontario."

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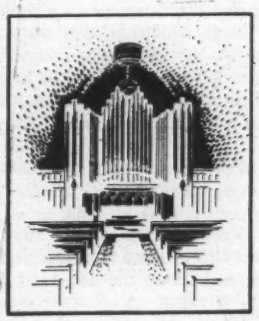

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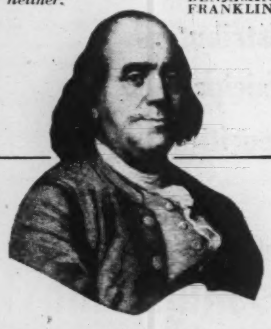

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REPORT ON CAR THIEVES

Bargains that Backfire

by Hal Tracey

IT SEEMS a strange thing that police should worry more about the man who buys a stolen car than the man from whom the car is stolen, but that is the case.

Not that they don't make every effort towards recovery of a stolen car for the owner. But it is the man who parts with his cash, and then has his car taken from him who is their chief concern.

The man who loses the car is compensated by insurance, they explain, while the man who buys a stolen car has no protection. He loses everything.

Anyone who buys a car from a person other than a fully authorized and reputable dealer, or a very close friend or acquaintance, is taking a big chance. And that holds even for the man who has a lawyer to cover every angle of the sale.

There are signs that the average car owner is getting a little smarter. Few now leave their cars with the key still in the ignition. They make it a little harder for the thieves, but that doesn't stop an experienced car stealer, who can start a car in about two minutes by crossing the ignition wires.

But there are still plenty of people who leave their ownership permits in their cars, which is far worse. It means that the car thief has something to show that seemingly proves beyond doubt his right to be in possession of the car when he wants to sell it.

WHEN it comes to proving ownership, the "hot car" dealers are past masters. It is no trick at all for them to obtain a bill of sale. They can steal a batch of them from a legitimate dealer, and fill in the details at their leisure. Or they can buy a second-hand car of ancient vintage, rub out the details in the bill of sale, and fill in the ones they need to fit the description of the new car they steal.

Peddlers of hot cars will go to any lengths to dupe their victims. Suppose you're buying a car from a man who says his name is John Jones. You ask him where he lives, and where he works. You can check both places by telephone, and you may get all the right answers, and still buy a stolen car. Thieves may have a confederate standing by at the telephone in their supposed place of residence, just to answer your questions properly and quiet any suspicions you might have.

One stolen-car artist who applied a respectable amount of finesse to the racket would walk into a legitimate dealer's showroom and buy a car, paying part cash, and the rest by cheque. But the name he signed on the cheque wouldn't be his own. It would be very similar to the name of a reputable person with a respectable bank account in some distant town. Perhaps an "e" would be substituted for an "i," or a "v" for a "w," letters that could be easily taken for one or the other in a hurriedly scrawled signature on a cheque.

The dealer, checking with the bank in the distant point by telephone, would naturally assume that he had misread the signature, and that the man who was buying the car was the same one who had the bank account. This little dodge protected the stolen-car artist against a forgery rap, although police finally hooked him on a fraud charge.

Even when the seller has actually bought and paid for the car, the gullible buyer may be rooked. The car may have a registered lien against it, and the buyer will have to pay off the lien or lose the car.

Experienced car thieves can utterly transform a car. They can and do switch serial numbers, license plates and even engines. They repaint cars a different color — anything to give their sales appearance of legitimacy.

It pays to sell to, as well as buy from, a legitimate dealer. Police advise those who sell to strangers to accept only cash or a certified cheque. If an uncertified cheque is accepted, the seller should go to the bank, and have it cashed in the company of the man who issued it.

About 99 per cent of the cars stolen are recovered, usually within three or four days. This is no mean record for police in view of the fact that the number stolen can run to as high as 12,000 in a single year. About 2,000 are stolen each year in the Toronto area alone.

Actually the statistics are stacked slightly against police, at that, since some stolen cars are old wrecks taken directly from a parking lot to a junk yard, and broken up for scrap. They are still chalked up as stolen in the official figures.

Close cooperation between motor vehicle departments in each province, which notify each other of sales, helps bring about this high recovery record. Also, police have their own systems of identifying cars, which they aren't divulging, that thieves don't know about, while they have the advantage of knowing, sooner or later, every trick of the trade that the thieves can dream up.

AS IN OTHER branches of theft, thieves leave their "trade marks" —certain methods of operation that characterize their work. A Toronto detective visiting Windsor once put the finger on a car thief in that area whose working methods he knew from past experience.

A car thief knows better than to offer his stolen car at too low a price, and thereby arouse suspicion. Normally, he will offer it at a price approaching the usual selling point, but low enough to make a "good buy."

Even legitimate professional dealers get stung sometimes. In Toronto, one dealer sold a customer a car that he had bought, which turned out to be stolen. When he found out, he told his customer to "come down and pick out any car on the lot." That is the sort of attitude that makes the police warning to buy only from a reputable dealer doubly effective.

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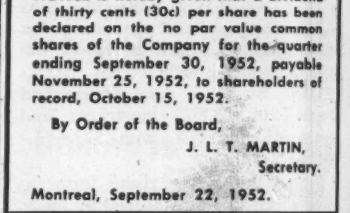
NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of thirty cents (30c) per share has been declared on the no par value common shares of the Company for the quarter ending September 30, 1952, payable November 25, 1952, to shareholders of record, October 15, 1952.

By Order of the Board,
J. L. T. MARTIN,
Secretary.
Montreal, September 22, 1952.



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NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share, plus an EXTRA FIVE CENTS per share, on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st October 1952 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after SATURDAY, the FIRST day of NOVEMBER next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th September 1952. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
JAMES STEWART,
General Manager
Toronto, 5th September 1952

PORTS OF CALL

New Magic at White Sulphur

by William Downs

IT WAS 1778, a year when West Virginia, then part of Virginia, comprised a vast section of America's first frontier. Its wild unspoiled highlands were a rich hunting and fishing area for bands of roving Indians, and the red men had discovered something else—a spring of "magic waters" that seemed to soothe their tired, bronze bodies.

The first white person to benefit from the bubbling fount was an aged woman of the wilderness, the wife of a pioneer named Anderson. Suffering from rheumatism, she was carried to the spring on a crude stretcher. There, in a humble wooden tub, with the water warmed by hot stones, the first sulphur bath was taken 174 years ago.

Relief came to Mrs. Anderson, and rumors of her "cure" spread rapidly throughout the hills and valleys of the rugged Allegheny country. This brought other settlers who pitched tents around the spring. A cluster of log cabins was built, many of which were rented to visitors by an enterprising businessman, James Calwell, who became the resort's first promoter.

Shortly after the turn of the century, in response to increasing demands for accommodations, Calwell constructed cottage rows on the forested hillsides overlooking the spring. The first of these was named Paradise Row, and then followed Georgia, Alabama, Baltimore, South Carolina and other rows. Many of these are standing in good repair and are in use today.

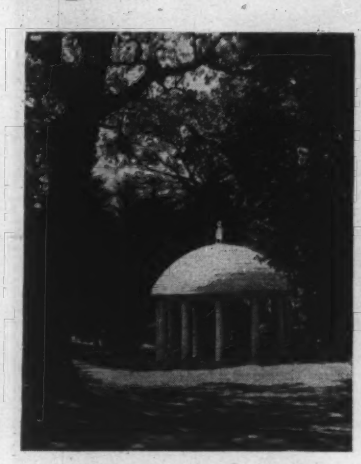
THE FIRST hotel, or tavern, appeared soon thereafter, and to it flocked the society leaders of the east—the Clays, Jeffersons, Carrolls, Popes and many other blue-chip families. Prominent authors of the time described the spa variously as "the grand emporium of fashion," "the paradise of enjoyment" and "the Athens and Paris of America."

Princes, potentates, the great and near-great of the ante-bellum era visited White Sulphur. Three of the nation's presidents—Van Buren, Taylor and Fillmore—made one of the cottages (now known as the Presidents' Cottage) their summer White House during their respective terms.

Plans for a new hotel to be known as The Old White were drawn up by Calwell in 1850. Immediately after its grand opening eight years later, "The White," as it was fondly called, was flooded with the world's notables. One of the first guests was the Prince of Wales who later became King Edward VII.

Gorgeous belles and their handsome beaux dominated the prosperous scene until the outbreak of the War Between the States. From 1861 to 1865 the hotel was occupied at various times by both Confederate and Union forces.

The Old White continued to flourish as a world-famous watering place and social playground, and in 1910 the vast estate was acquired by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. Construction of a new hotel began immediately, and in 1913 the original Greenbrier, a magnificent 250-room Georgian structure, stood alongside The Old White.



HEBE GUARDS THE SPRING

In 1921 the registration books of The Old White were closed forever. Condemned as a fire hazard, the beloved hostelry was torn down.

The Greenbrier was virtually rebuilt in 1930-31. With the addition of the North Wing and the Virginia Wing to the reconstructed centre section, the number of bedrooms was increased from 250 to 600. At the same time, the Bath Department and the Medical Building were joined to the North Wing, a number of the old cottages were restored and sports facilities were expanded and modernized.

After weathering the depression to a new peak of success, The Greenbrier became a "conscript" during World War II. The government used it first as an internment centre for diplomats of enemy nations and later as an Army General Hospital. At war's end, the property was reacquired, and the Herculean task of renovation began under the direction of Dorothy Draper, famed decorator and color coordinator.

Touched by Draper magic, the old-fashioned Grand Ballroom became exquisitely beautiful. Suspended from its cameo ceiling is a magnificent chandelier, its hundreds of pieces of hand-cut crystal gleaming like precious jewels. The room is a glow of pink accentuated by draperies of rich burgundy. The luxurious new Greenbrier was opened with great fanfare in the spring of 1948.

TODAY The Greenbrier is host each year to thousands from all over the world. With two 18-hole championship courses, the Old White and the Greenbrier, and the 9-hole Lakeside Course, it is natural that golf is the most popular sport at the famous resort. Sam Snead, one of America's top golfers, and a staff of capable assistants are available to help improve games.

A stable of fine riding horses is maintained throughout the year, and more than 200 miles of well-kept trails skirt the golf courses and pierce the wooded areas of the 6,500-acre estate. Some lead to scenic overlooks which provide panoramic views of the property.

If Mrs. Anderson, the recipient of the first sulphur bath, could return today, she would find a gleaming white colonnaded structure guarding the famed White Sulphur spring. Topped with a statuette of Hebe, the Cup Bearer, it symbolizes the venerable past and the glorious traditions on which the new Greenbrier is founded.

—Photos courtesy Greenbrier News Bureau

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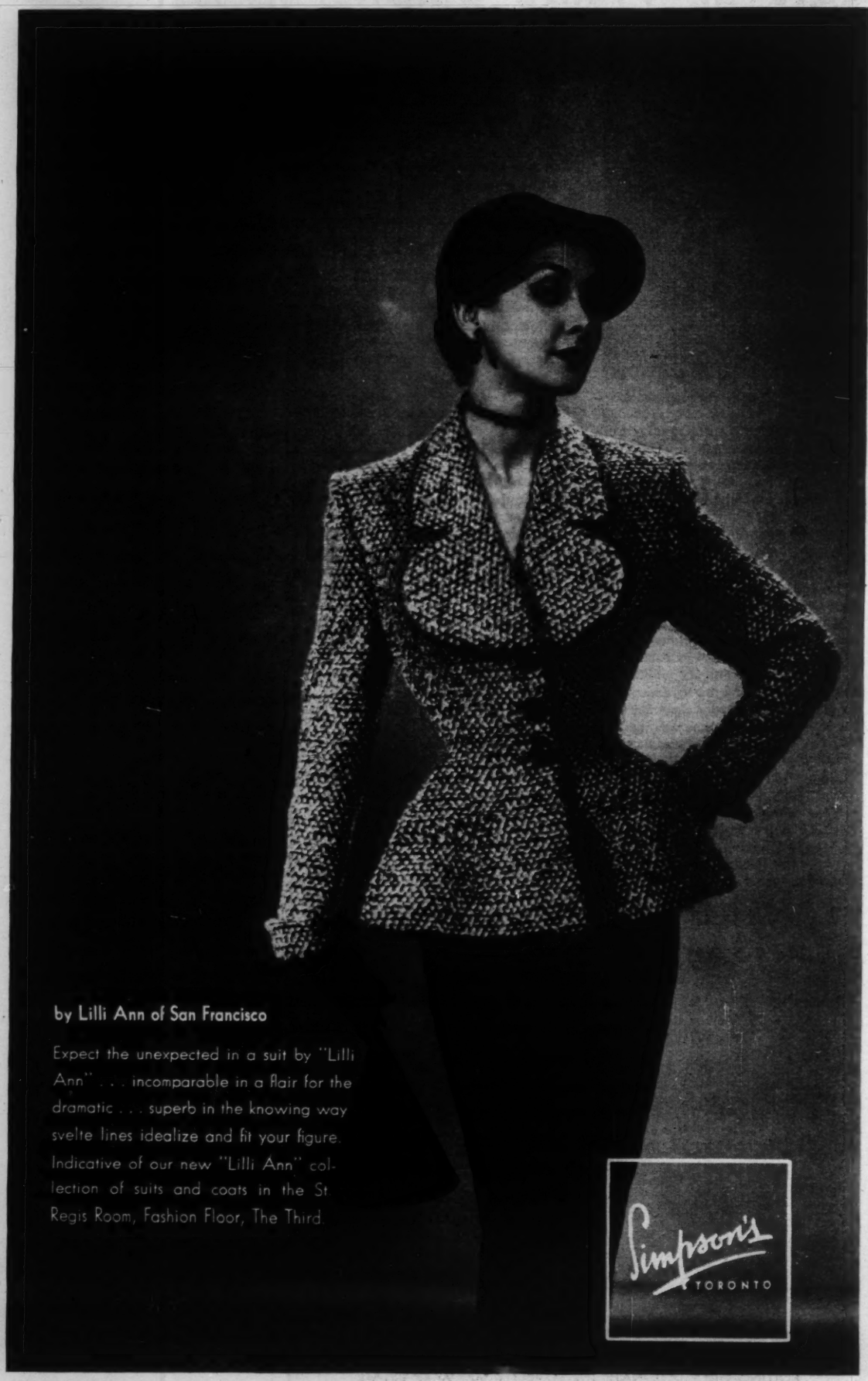
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FILMS

Tired Old Dog

by Mary Lowrey Ross

"O. HENRY'S Full House" is an open imitation of Somerset Maugham's "Quartet" and "Trio," with John Steinbeck substituting for Author Maugham as chairman-narrator. In "Quartet" and "Trio," Mr. Maugham made the introductions to his stories, and did it with the sly yet confident air of a wise old dog up to some new tricks. In "Full House," the situation is reversed. The late Sidney Porter, in spite of Mr. Steinbeck's earnest and admiring introduction, seems a very tired old dog who is never up to the new tricks the cinema calls on him to play.

Five short stories are introduced here—"The Gift of the Magi," "The Clarion Call," "The Cop and the Anthem," "The Last Leaf," and "The Kidnapping of Red Chief." They all date back to the turn of the century when O. Henry was astounding the reading public with his ingenious plots and reverse endings. But thousands of plots have passed over the screen since that time, and every variation of the O. Henry method has been worked out in the movie and magazine field. As a result the concealed ending, as O. Henry devised it now seems almost as guileless as a game of Hide-the-Button for five-year-olds.

"THE GIFT of the Magi," probably the most famous of the O. Henry tales, relates the story of an impoverished book-keeper (Farley Granger) who sells his watch to buy his wife (Jeanne Crain) a set of jewelled combs for Christmas. In the exchange of sentiment, she sells her hair to buy him a platinum fob for his watch. It is a story that can be told only once, and should never have been told on the screen, where every hint in plot-development must necessarily be enlarged a dozen times. In this case, too, it was no help to the story that Jeanne Crain actually looked a good deal more attractive with her cropped head than she did with the large foolish bun that had to be sacrificed to love.

"The Clarion Call" is the story of a detective (Dale Robertson) who is required to bring in the criminal (Richard Widmark) who was his boyhood friend. In this case too, everything is bent to plot-contrivance, to the sacrifice of human characterization. So the stars themselves can hardly be blamed if most of the time Richard Widmark seemed to be impersonating a maniacal terrier and Dale Robertson a noble whale.

"The Last Leaf," the story of a dying girl (Ann Baxter) who is saved at the last moment through the efforts of an unsuccessful artist (Gregory Ratoff), is a slow and sticky piece, with only one redeeming line. (When Artist Ratoff is asked what became of the still-life he had been commissioned to paint, he says sorrowfully, "I ate it.")

Fortunately "The Cop and the Anthem" was highly entertaining for at least half its length, thanks to the uninhibited comedy of Charles Laugh-

ton as a stylish bum determined to get locked up comfortably in jail for the winter. As long as he is being funny or wicked Mr. Laughton is the screen's most endearing ham, entitled to every license in his particular field. The ending of "The Cop and the Anthem" however, left one feeling that Actor Laughton's license should be cancelled, or at least suspended. . . "The Kidnapping of Red Chief" which involves a pair of confidence men in the kidnapping of a little hill-billy horror, was intermittently funny, with Fred Allen and Oscar Levant working a little too hard at their comedy.

On the whole "O. Henry's Full House" makes rather spotty old-fashioned entertainment. Perhaps this type of thing should be left entirely to Author Maugham, who can always be trusted to cut lively figures even on the thinnest fictional ice.

Two mystery films turned up during the week—"The Devil Makes Three" and "Affair in Trinidad." As suspense melodrama they rate about even. Neither rates exceptionally high.

In "The Devil Makes Three" a flyer on leave (Gene Kelly) turns up in Munich in search of a German family which had befriended him in World War II. Presently he discovers the daughter (Pier Angeli), the only member of the family left alive. She is a night-club hostess and through her the flyer becomes unwittingly involved in an underground attempt to restore Hitlerism to Germany.

It is fairly routine melodrama, but the stars are an engaging pair, and the film creates at least the illusion of pace in lengthy chases along the Munich-Salzburg *autobahn*. The final chase ends in Hitler's ruined Berchtesgaden eyrie, filmed on the spot.

"AFFAIR IN TRINIDAD" restores Rita Hayworth to the screen, and though a shade heavier than in the old days she is as challenging as ever, particularly in the dance floor where she chants, undulates, sways her hips and swings her long bob like a banner. She's a night-club entertainer, here, involved with a smooth international-ist (Alexander Scourby) who owns a rich estate and entertains a remarkable collection of hysterical or alcoholic house-guests.

When any of these come under his disapprobation, he has them stabbed, drowned, shot, slugged or run over by motor. This eventually attracts the attention of outsiders, including Glenn Ford, who is in Trinidad investigating the sudden death of his brother. There's any amount of violence in "Affair in Trinidad," but most of it seemed too simple-minded to be very disturbing.

■ "Be wise! Immunize!" That's the slogan of Canada's tenth annual National Immunization Week, being sponsored Oct. 12 to 18 by the Health League of Canada. It's object: to save our youngsters from unnecessary suffering and death by encouraging everyone to make use of the readily available vaccines and toxoids.

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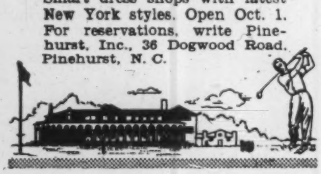

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BOOK REVIEWS

Mr. McSurt and His Friends

DARK PASSIONS SUBDUE—by Douglas Sanderson—*McClelland & Stewart*—$3.75.

by B. K. Sandwell

WELL, we have now a Canadian novel on homosexuality. Such is progress, and if it were a novel worthy of its subject I should make no protest. I cannot say that reading it afforded me any pleasure, but then novels are no longer expected to afford pleasure. The trouble is that I am not wholly convinced that it afforded me any instruction.

I think Mr. Sanderson has a reasonably clear design for most of his characters in his own mind, but they do not exhibit themselves clearly in their relations with one another. This may be partly because they are usually drunk, and the reactions which they produce in one another are consequently vague and obscure. The behavior of a single drunk is no doubt very revelatory of his character, but the behavior towards one another of several drunks does not shed much light on how they really feel about one another when sober. They are moreover depicted with an intensity of dislike which is not far short of hatred. Mr. Sanderson definitely does not love the human race, whether in Montreal or elsewhere. (All his civilized characters are non-Canadians, but I do not think he loves even them.)

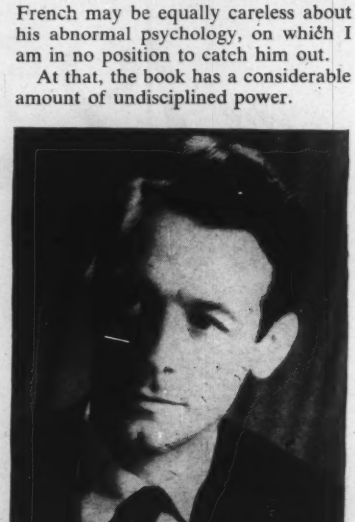
The book records the development of homosexuality in a young McGill student of the male sex whose father is a sex-frightened religious hypocrite while his mother is a religion-dominated nonentity. Mixed up in his progress are a foreigner named Fabien (I am very uncertain as to his provenance, but Mr. Sanderson admires him), a nymphomaniac Jewess, a roughneck student whose favorite profane word is "christly", and a rather undersexed female medical student from Saskatchewan.

But the figure second in importance is Duncan McSurt (I suppose nothing with a Mc in it is impossible as a Scottish name, but that seems as near to impossibility as one can get), who, after going through the appalling experience of killing his own brother (intentionally) on the beach at Dunkirk because he was horribly wounded and must not be allowed to fall into German hands, has come out to Canada to write a novel, and takes a job in a Montreal department store to get "experience". Duncan is not unnaturally in a pretty nervous state, and the atrocious treatment of him by the chief character leads finally to his suicide, but not until Duncan has caused the death of the chief character's objectionable father by a telephone conversation. (Space does not allow of a full explanation of this episode, but I assure the reader that so far as it goes this summary is correct.)

On page 163 a "thick-set" French

Canadian gentleman, in the course of a "party" whose bilingual character the author is anxious to establish, says: "Que faites-tu de ta jeunesse." He says it just as I have printed it, with a wrong conjugation and no question mark. It may be unfair, but I cannot help feeling that a young author who is so careless about his French may be equally careless about his abnormal psychology, on which I am in no position to catch him out.

At that, the book has a considerable amount of undisciplined power.



—Harry Graeme
DOUGLAS SANDERSON

The Troubled Mind

THE SCALPEL, THE SWORD — by Ted Allan and Sydney Gordon—*McClelland & Stewart*—$5.00.

by R. A. Farquharson

THE BIOGRAPHY of Dr. Norman Bethune is a fascinating story of one of the most exciting persons Canada has produced. It is a sad commentary on our times that a man who distinguished himself in so many ways and was known by so many people in so many parts of the world should be so little known in Canada that his story will seem like fresh, unpublished news to most readers.

His achievements in combatting TB as a thoracic surgeon, his inventive genius in developing new surgical instruments, his imagination in bringing blood transfusion to the front line of battle, under normal conditions would have given him an international medical reputation and made him one of Canada's best known citizens.

But he capped these achievements by adventures with Chinese guerillas in the war against Japan. Setting new standards of medical devotion to the sick and the wounded, his life ended thirteen years ago, a modern medical martyr to his own missionary zeal.

Between the rugged heroism of Bethune and recognition in his own country, the Iron Curtain of Communism has descended. For the doctor became a Communist in Toronto after his experiences in the Spanish Civil War and before he went to China.

Looking back over his life it is easy to understand how and why he joined the Communist Party. It is just as easy to believe that had he survived the struggle in China and lived through the present cold war he would have resigned from the party as so many other idealists have done.

Bethune's mother was a missionary. His father became converted, took up religion and was a Presbyterian minister at Gravenhurst when Norman was born. The missionary zeal of the parents is seen right through Bethune's life.

He nearly died of TB, was saved by thoracic surgery and became a world leader in this branch of medicine. In his fight to wipe out TB he became obsessed by the fear that all his theories were being undermined by social conditions. He vehemently believed that every person was entitled to medical care regardless of economics. In the midst of depression he started his own free medical service in Montreal on top of his large surgical practice.

He went to Russia with Sir Frederick Banting. Banting described the trip as the most stimulating experience of his life. The experience went even deeper with Bethune.

Back in Montreal he witnessed one of the depression battles between demonstrators and the police, in the period when police action did so much to strengthen the Communist Party.

Montreal fascists raided his apartment and the police just laughed. Then he went to the Spanish Civil War and saw Russia alone of the great powers supporting the Government of Spain against Hitler and Mussolini. With this background, Bethune's joining the Communist party was inevitable.

Bethune was a zealous crusader with all the unbalance that is so often associated with genius. Ted Allan and Sydney Gordon have caught his portrait in a biography that is stimulating, exciting and provocative.

The Grim Business

SPARK OF LIFE—by Erich Maria Remarque—*Ryerson*—$3.25.

by J. L. Charlesworth

WHEN Herr Remarque became famous with his book, "All Quiet on the Western Front," based on the war of 1914-18, it was expected that he would become one of the most important novelists of his generation. The book had been published sufficiently long after for a disillusionment about war in general and the inconclusive results of that one in particular to set in. Remarque's book was a forerunner of many that were to express this disillusionment, some by greater authors than

he and several by his inferiors, but Remarque's following books did not meet with the same success with either critics or public, and he has suffered from oblivion.

However, his new novel fulfils the promise of "All Quiet," showing the same powers of describing human suffering, with a more mature and more effective handling of his material. The book has as its scene a German concentration camp and the period is the last few months of World War II. Attention is chiefly centred on the "veterans" of the camp, those who have become too enfeebled by their treatment to be useful for work. As the camp is one of the better Nazi institutions, the veterans are not gassed, but simply allowed to starve to death, and the story is primarily concerned with their survival against what seemed to be hopeless odds.

The novel cannot be recommended as pleasant reading, but it has the fascination of the horrible, and anyone who can bear to read any of it will feel forced to read it all. How widely it will be read in Germany is doubtful, but it will certainly be banned if ever another Hitler comes to power there.

Small & Good

ENGLISH PORTRAIT MINIATURES — by Graham Reynolds—Macmillan—$4.50.

by Paul Duval

IT IS extremely pleasant, in this age when sheer size seems to count as a prime virtue, to be reminded that there is still an audience for a book about miniatures—and Graham Reynolds' study is a very rewarding book about them indeed. Expert in fact, entertaining in presentation, this is the most complete and useful volume on English miniature portrait painting currently available.

The author is a Deputy Keeper at the Victoria and Albert Museum and is curator of the British national collection of miniatures there. Though he is thus an exacting authority, Mr. Reynolds does not make a pontifical parade of statistics out of the material at his command. Rather, "English Portrait Miniatures" is a bright gallery reflecting wit, trained taste and lightly carried knowledge.

This study is another graphic reminder that, in the arts, while everyone is entitled to his own opinion, that opinion should be studied in the light of the capacity of the person by whom it is held. Having made a very close study of the miniature—that earliest native field of English portraiture, and its development through more than three centuries, Mr. Reynolds is in a fair position to re-assess many mistaken attributions.

In the important instance of Hans Holbein, he reduces the number of authentic miniatures to not more than twelve. The early miniature masters, Nicholas Hilliard, Issac Oliver and Samuel Cooper also come in for lengthy reconsideration, while their multitudinous successors have been carefully "edited" in the light of recent information. For the collector of lilliputian portraits, the author has included necessary words of warning and wisdom in the form of an appendix.

Men Without Magic

HEROIC POETRY—by C. M. Bowra—Macmillan—$8.50.

by Lucy Van Gogh

HEROIC poetry is not necessarily primitive in the sense of belonging to a socially primitive people. Some of the Russian poems discussed by Sir Maurice Bowra are sufficently modern to include the Maxim machine-gun among the hero's weapons.

The essential qualification seems to be that the poet shall be primarily concerned about the sort of men who "live for honor" and shall believe in the existence, in past times at any rate, of a considerable class of such persons. This usually implies that the poet is living in a fairly primitive society, and of course it excludes such conscious imitations of ancient attitudes as Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome". Sir Maurice excludes also, and classifies as "shamanistic", all poems in which the hero uses magical powers so freely as to make his achievements depend on them and not on his natural human qualities. This shamanistic poetry he thinks is more primitive than the heroic and tends to precede it historically.

The author's knowledge of Russian—he has edited two books of Russian poetry—has opened up a vast store of Asiatic poems which have been translated into that language. His range in this 600-page volume is great, but it would seem as if the heroic poetry of Japan ought to be brought into the picture if it is to be complete. Those who are not students of comparative primitive literature may perhaps regret that Sir Maurice's great industry and insight were not devoted to a somewhat higher form of art.

Writers & Writing

AS LIFE rolls on there are more and more occasions for a fleeting sadness in reading about the passing of someone—whom perhaps one has never known but who has figured in life's pleasanter hours. Many readers will feel this way with the news that Major-General John Hay Beith, much better known as IAN HAY, dramatist and novelist, is dead.

Ian Hay finished his last play last year when he was 75. It was "The White Sheep of the Family". "The Middle Watch" and "Tilly of Bloomsbury" were others and among his novels were "The Unconquered Isle", a story of Malta, and "America Comes Across" based on U.S. participation in World War I.

Several of Ian Hay's plays were written in collaboration with P. G. Wodehouse, a combination of talent and wit that survived on its own regardless of whether or not the authors were admired.

■ "It is true that I spent quite a few years in research on the life of Norman Bethune," says TED ALLAN, co-author of "The Scalpel, The Sword", just published, "but if it weren't for SYDNEY GORDON, it is certain that the book would never have been

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written. Syd actually did the major portion of the writing of the book. It was indeed a collaboration in the truest sense of the word."

Apropos of Bethune: a neighbor tells us that during World War I he was standing on the Thames Embankment, perhaps thinking of home, when he realized another man was standing beside him. They started to talk; found out they were both Canadians, both by name of Bethune, both Normans: one from a Toronto branch of the family, one from the Montreal branch. They had never met before and they liked each other immediately. (Your guess is correct. The other man was Norman Bethune, medical scientist and humanitarian extraordinary).

■ EVELYN M. RICHARDSON, author of "We Keep A Light" has written a novel which is to be in the hands of the Ryerson Press this month—for spring publication.

■ ARTHUR BOURINOT, Ottawa poet, has emerged as an artist. Two years ago, he decided he would like to delve into this form of creative expression. The result is 26 canvases now on view at 70 Rideau Street.

There is a rumor that Mr. Bourinot is not frugal in his use of paint. He just splashes it around — especially yellows, greens and browns. A son of the late Sir George Bourinot, historian, the poet finds his native land supplies satisfying things to paint such as "Autumn Hillside", "Champlain Bridge", "The Parliament Buildings and Ottawa's Skyline", "First Snow Along the Rideau" and other subjects with which he deals diffidently with a robust promise of future excellence.

■ A comprehensive history of the Christian Science movement and a clear and fascinating narrative will be offered by McClelland & Stewart with the publication of "The Cross and the Crown" by NORMAN BEASLEY, who is not himself a Christian Scientist.

Leadership of Mary Baker Eddy is described in all its aspects. The author has had the fullest cooperation of responsible members of the movement so has been able to faithfully record the struggles and almost incredible obstacles faced by Mrs. Eddy, not only in the early years, but even after the Church was firmly established.

There is much new material here, virtually unknown, even to the majority of Christian Scientists.

■ "The Incredible Canadian" is the title of the new book on Mackenzie King. Written by BRUCE HUTCHINSON, it is described as "A Candid Portrait of Mackenzie King, His Works, His Times and His Nation."

Controversial, graphic, life-like, publishers Longmans, Green consider it the most important book they have brought out in their thirty years in Canada. It is unusual for biography and history to have the gripping power of a first-rate novel; but that has been the experience of those who have read the book in manuscript.

This should be a book to interest all Canadians. Publication date is slated as Nov. 8.

■ For the fourth time the Canadian Women's Press Club Toronto Branch held a gala Theatre night at the stately but not stuffy Royal Alexandra Theatre. CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER took us to "Paris '90" and a gay evening, slightly naughty and very nice, was had by the evening audience with His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Breithaupt in attendance and all the paper dolls (vernacular for newspaperwomen) and their friends and patrons smiling and nodding and recognizing friends and being as Latin as possible under Toronto circumstances. —*Rica*

Danger and Dark

NIGHT BE MY WITNESS—by Walter Clapham —*Clarke, Irwin—$2.75.*

by John Yocom

SECOND World War novels have added few new reasons why we fight but they have produced a clearly defined literary type peculiar to the struggle. He may be an alternately confused and clear-headed American recalling, with metaphor and obscenity, combat experiences from here to eternity, or a cool English NCO from the city or the plough watching, with seemingly endless spiritual resources, his regiment disintegrate, or a poetic French fighter pilot concurrently dealing death to Nazis and communing with the stars and the infinite.

This novel is about a British lad who was washed out as a pilot, who doesn't even make navigator and who finally winds up as a bomb-aimer—the man, in terms of time and activity—with the most highly concentrated job in the plane. For clarity this airman is as good as any and better than some of the others in the gallery of war "types".

First, author Clapham's hero is unusually sensitive to a wide range of stimuli—people and things. There is the urge to fly instead of carrying on with the ack-ack battery job he had during the Battle of Britain. His pilot course in America was a dismal failure and the romance was equally hopeless. Each of his comrades left a mark on the airman: the cowardly pilot of his first crew in North Africa; the competent, lovable veteran pilot who flew their battered plane through the Italian bombings; the callow youngsters with whom he inevitably crewed up when he had escaped death so long and the rest of his generation—a "generation" being one tour—had been killed. And always night and danger fascinated exquisitely as he flew to target after target.

What tormented him was not danger but the empty places in the mess next day and the faces in his dreams. "They had never been, those boys who had drunk with you last night, or played a hand of poker, or said: 'Have a good trip, chum,' as you tumbled out of the dim-lit wagon that took you to the kites. It was smooth and glib, the quiet denial, the careful lie, until one morning it would break, like the damned mists around the station . . . it was all a game of ten little nigger boys played too discreetly."

While the novel adds another war type who, like the others, can report skilfully about himself, its hero has the added distinction of feeling for comrades the way that evidently only bomber crews could feel.

Scenic Stillness

COUNTRY LIFE PICTURE BOOK OF THE WEST COUNTRY; COUNTRY LIFE THIRD PICTURE BOOK OF BRITAIN—*British Book Service—each, $3.00.*

by John Creed

TWO MORE books in the "Country Life Series" capture scenes and vistas of England in the high-quality photographs familiar to readers of the magazine. Printed on heavy stock, the photographs are all 7½ inches by 10¼ inches and carry a minimum of caption material necessary for identification and description.

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Night the Mountain Fell

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 14

nobody heard it because everybody was asleep in the village. A freight train rumbled eastward around the base of Turtle Mountain and within the mountain the night shift of miners was at work.

Then old Turtle nodded its head.

Within 100 seconds a ledge of limestone 4,000 feet wide and 5,000 feet thick had toppled from a height of 1,300 feet and spewed 70 million tons of rock over two miles of valley, burying 3,200 acres to a depth of 100 feet with great, huge jagged rocks, some as big as houses and small apartment blocks. The portion of Frank that lay in the path of the charge of rock was crushed to a splinter. Its 65 sleeping residents may have momentarily awakened, but that was all. The miners within the mountain, its thickness insulating the sound for them, thought another harmless slide had rolled by. When they tried to leave their tunnels as dawn came they found the way was barred. They made their exit through an outlet on the other side and then crept around the mountain to find their homes and beautiful valley had disappeared, and over the whole area lay a terrible choking dust.

WALLACE T. EDDY, who lives at Burmis, where he is inclined to while away the chilly evenings reading detective stories with his feet in the oven of the kitchen range, remembers that curtain of dust.

He was on his farm, about ten miles from Frank, when Turtle toppled. Eddy said he did not hear a thing that night. But in the morning he was puzzled by the fact that the ground and everything on it, including his cow, was covered with white dust.

The records of the tragedy tell of one survivor—a little girl who is now a married woman at the Pacific coast—and of one hero, a brakeman on the freight train that had just edged its way out of the danger zone. In the blinding dust that turned the night into a fog of white, the brakeman crawled and clambered for more than a mile over the jagged, ripping rocks. He knew not where he was going, for everything that was familiar was obliterated. But he crossed to the other side of the slide and was able to signal the Spokane Flyer, a fast passenger train.

Today and for all time the deathly scene will remain. The highway has been blasted through the rocks. The railway, of course, was rebuilt, and for years the Canadian Pacific has been removing rock from Frank for use as ballast on the prairies. It has made no appreciable difference.

Turtle Mountain is visible on a clear day from as far east as Lethbridge. It is like a thing that is alive with one side shorn away. And 7,000 feet up on its head, its hat is a little crooked. Government survey parties make regular checks of tremendous fissures at the top. Each time they find them to be a little wider and a little deeper. Nobody knows, of course, whether another slide will come. And bothered the least are residents of half a dozen cottages between Hillcrest and the base of Turtle.

One of them, Mrs. Artura Brazzoni, told me that in the spring "lots of times rock comes down." She said it goes "whirr" when it comes down. I asked her why she stayed and she just shrugged broad, shawl-covered shoulders. She said she cared for her boys, but not for herself because she was 64 and "I'm finished pretty soon."

The slide today has become part of the lives of the people who live amid its remnants. But it still grips their imagination, particularly if they have been away any length of time. And it is sometimes hard to judge the reactions of people. A CPR agent named Harrison at Hillcrest for 36 years, often smiles over the story the conductor of the train told him one day in 1951. A woman passenger, who had lived at Blairmore, on the west side of the slide, at the time it occurred, was on her way back to that point for a visit. As the train passed the acres of rocks, she looked out the window, turned to the conductor and said, "My goodness, haven't they got that mess cleaned up yet?"

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Finland's Recovery

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

such as Kleenex, table napkins, etc., are plentiful. Automobiles are expensive but available and many European makes are in distribution, including the German *Volkswagen*, making a strong bid for Finnish Marks, and many British and other European cars. There are a few American cars but these are scarce and expensive. Restaurant meals cost approximately the same as in Canada.

With the closing of the reparations debt, the big question is how Finland will succeed in marketing her goods. Will she be able to compete with world markets or will her only customer be Soviet Russia at prices set by the buyer? The Finns are optimistic and have faith in their ability to attract Western markets. Her staple items of the wood-industry—paper, pulp, prefabricated houses and furniture—will be sold on the open market. Her glass and ceramic factories, which include the largest ceramic factory in Europe; her granite, shipbuilding and specialized cutlery will, it is hoped, achieve success in the future. Similarly light machinery and good quality electrical goods should, they believe, find acceptance in European and American markets, though they are at present made to Soviet specifications. Five-room apartments are springing up all over central Finland and are available at $30 a month.

Whatever doubts there are about the future, they have been partially set at rest by the Russo-Finnish agreement of 1950. The Russians have contracted to buy during the five-year period ending in December, 1955, an equivalent to the amount of reparations goods shipped to her in the preceding five years. The Finns will export industrial and timber-working equipment, pumps, cables, vehicles and vessels. The Soviets will exchange for these, wheat, rye, sugar, industrial chemicals, oil, etc. The value of the trade is to be about $350 million each way and the prices are to be the prevailing market prices.

Finland also hopes to export much of her art in the future. Finnish art has been developed from the middle of the nineteenth century with its own particular style, and the result has been that many artists throughout Europe and America are exchanging expositions with the Finnish school. In the fine arts there are notably, such painters and sculptors as Vaino Aaltonen, Kyosti Kallio (son of the former President of Finland) and the late Eeliel Saarinen (whose book "The Search for Form") was published in the U.S. a few years ago, while he was lecturing in the U.S. The furniture of Alvar Aalto and the music of Jean Sibelius are long-standing Finnish world commodities, but the great master of musical compositions is now retired, and it is almost impossible to call and pay one's respect to him. At the advanced age of 86 years he still withholds his long awaited and conclusive Eighth Symphony.

Finland has for many years manufactured ceramics and hand-designed glassware. The largest ceramics factory in Europe is in Finland, situated

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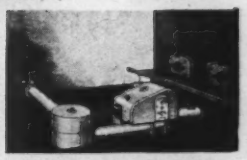

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at the outskirts of Helsinki. Here is the artist colony who are paid an annual stipend to create and manufacture individual pieces of highly tempered porcelain and pottery. The designs in some cases are extreme in the modernistic sense to the eyes of a Canadian, but earnestly they will have to proceed in their own line by turning out two or two dozen pieces in the course of a year, as the desired prospect. These pieces of ceramics sell for rather fantastic sums in Finland to collectors, but when the spirit moves one of these artists he will design a dinner service, pottery or a tea set for export, and these colorful items are known throughout the world. It is these products which make this factory, known as Arabia, such a great producer of porcelain and pottery.

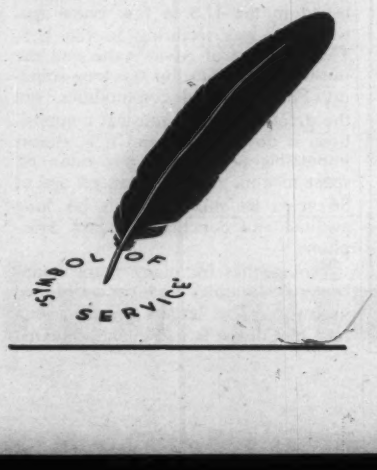
In art, Gallen-Kallela, who as a young man painted the series of pictures representing the folklore of the poem "Kalevala", and whose paintings are said to have inspired Sibelius to compose the "Karelian Suite", was followed by other fine artists. Canadians have seen the works of Madame Helene Shierfbeck at the National Gallery Exhibit in Ottawa, and this present year will see in Ottawa and Toronto, the exhibition of works by many Finnish artists, which will be shown first in Ottawa, and later in several other places in Canada.

The Olympic Games provided the culmination of Finland's 15 years and more of preparation for this event. She was promised the Olympics for 1940, and I was present at the opening of the Stadium which had been erected and was almost completed at that time. It was built as a modern structure, accommodating approximately 72,000 persons, with a tower of some 16 stories, from which the press photographers and judges had a splendid view of the athletes. The war postponed the holding of the Games in 1940, but the structure remained; in 1952 Finland welcomed some 50,000 guests, inspectors and athletes from 72 nations of the world.

THE PREPARATIONS had been made with remarkable care. Every visitor had received before his arrival an accommodation slip providing him with living quarters in a definite location. The prices of all accommodations had been valued in advance by a committee, and rooms were available as cheap as $1.50 per day. The residents of Helsinki had moved out of their homes and apartments as a gesture of warm-hearted welcome to the influence of tourists, and fine apartments of 5-6 rooms, modern in every respect, were turned over to the guests for about $90 per week. Since the average number of occupants would be three, this worked out at perhaps $5 per day for really luxurious accommodation, and in many cases the owner would stay on in a separate room and look after the comfort of his guests.

It was unfortunate that on the day of opening of the Games, Finland's usual blue skies were dark, and rain fell continuously. When the athletes of these nations marched in, some of them had larger contingents than others, especially the U.S., Russia, Britain and Canada. Every seat was occupied long before the President of Finland took the salute from the athletes, and until Finland's greatest athlete, Paavo Nurmi, carried the torch which he left at the end of the Stadium, and then handed over to Hannes Kolehmainen who lifted the torch at the top of the tower despite the continuous downpour of rain.

The few hotels were turned over to officials of all ranks. The trained personnel of the hotels, however, was transferred to Olympic City for the comfort of the athletes, who came first in Finnish estimation, and ahead of the spectators. At the end of the Games, the Archbishop of Finland prayed in both Latin and Finnish for the future preservation of the Olympic spirit. To that prayer every member of every team both from the East and the West stood at respectful attention. It is easy to believe that part of that respect was meant to be paid to this tiny country, whose resourcefulness, cheerfulness and independence had once more been vindicated.



THEATRE

Speedy "Blondes"

by Lucy Van Gogh

NO DOUBT "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes" is a little old-fashioned. It depends more heavily on a star, two dancers and a general air of continuous violent motion than on a convincing story or a constant stream of melody. It started out to capitalize a bit on the "period" material of 1924, but the producers may have found that that period was not sufficiently remote to provide much interest, even with the introduction of the zipper as a basic theme. Admittedly the show (recently at Toronto's Royal Alexandra) is not an "Oklahoma" nor a "South Pacific".

For all that, I enjoyed it enormously. All I ask of an evening in the theatre is somebody like Miss Iva Withers to come on at frequent intervals and sing a song like "Diamonds Are a Girl's Best Friends" with the wit and point that Miss Withers puts into it.

THIS talented actress brings back the long-lost days of the true soubrette, who seems to have disappeared from musical comedy. If in the intervals I can have an agile specialty dancer like Evelyn Taylor (ably assisted at times by Kazimir Kokic, if the program spelling is right), and if everybody dashes about the stage at top speed with enormous vim and vivacity and the orchestra makes raucous but rhythmic noises, I am fully satisfied. After all, I don't expect "Hamlet" in a show which offers me four genuine Winter Garden showgirls wearing a great deal in the places where one doesn't ordinarily wear clothes and little in the places where one ordinarily does.

Miss Withers, who is reputed to be a Canadian, is a very notable artist. So is Mr. John C. Wilson, who staged the entire production. The one surprising and disappointing thing is the complete failure to establish an effective contrast between the Lorelei of Miss Withers and the Dorothy who should be her foil. There are some men in the cast, but all they have to do is prefer blondes, or brunettes as the case may be. I thought Mr. Rufus Smith did a nice job with "I'm a-Tingle".

DOUBLED FACED FLEECE, rust-side out, Mediterranean blue inside. Plumb lines fall from inverted shoulder pleats; pockets are placed far back. Fabiani.

—Scrimali

BLACK TAFFETA. Reversible tie, in one with sleeves, ties under chin or at nape. Sleek fitted princess line at back becomes full skirt at front. Simonetta Visconte.

GRADUATED BANDS of satin extend from bottom of skirt and on up to mark the midriff of a dress of fine wool crepe. Skirt falls in unpressed pleats. Fabiani.

WORLD OF WOMEN

ORIGIN ITALY

NOT SO VERY LONG AGO a dress or a coat bearing a Rome label was something of a novelty on this continent. Today clothes designed and made in Italy are included in most of the topflight collections of imports shown by shops across Canada, and the names of the couturiers of Rome are becoming as familiar to Canadian ears as those of Paris, London, New York.

A gala blending of two of the arts, that of the dance and of fashion, will take place in Toronto on Wednesday evening, October 15. The Canadian National Ballet Guild (Toronto Branch) will present through the cooperation of Holt, Renfrew & Company Limited, new and exclusive fashions from Rome, Paris and Madrid, together with a short program by the National Ballet Company. Guests of honor will be two of the famous couturiers of Rome, Simonetta Visconte and Fabiani. Illustrated on this page are some of the Visconte and Fabiani originals, photographed in the Eternal City, which will appear in the show.

FASHION UNDERFOOT

THE NAME IS MILITZA

by Bernice Coffey

WHEN A WELL-MEANING teacher advised Militza Anich to Anglicize her good Yugoslav name, Militza declared herself a rugged individualist and she has never ceased being one. "Militza is a beautiful name," she said, "and it is the one my mother gave me. I like my name and I will not change it."

Today she is in charge of the advertising, sales promotion, merchandising and public relations of a large company and she is still an individual.

MILITZA ANICH

The name incident took place when Militza Anich was at school in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, home of many first-generation Canadians of Yugoslav descent, like Militza, and of people who, like her parents, had come directly from the old country. As in other towns and cities in Canada the so-called "foreign element" in Sault Ste. Marie was prone to remain within its own group partly because it clung to the beloved customs, language and traditions of the Old Country, partly because it received scant encouragement from old-established families to do otherwise. As a result Militza spoke no English until she was six years of age and began to go to school. Later her father paid her a dollar a week to teach her mother to speak the language.

Militza Anich went to a business college in Sault Ste. Marie, with unbounded faith in her ability to do great things and a future full of question marks. Most of the girls in her class hoped to find employment in the offices of the huge Algoma Steel Company, but it was common knowledge that "nobody with a 'foreign' name ever got on Algoma's office pay roll." Militza called on Algoma's personnel manager, gave her name and qualifications, and was told to report for work as secretary to a consulting engineer from the United States.

WHEN she became secretary to a vice-president, Militza found herself in a good job with lots of prestige, but nothing much to do because her chief was away from the office most of the time. A girl of boundless energy, Militza was not inclined to waste time in the vice-presidential suite. Since she was five years of age she had written poetry and short stories. She now occupied her unused time on a correspondence course in journalism and advertising, and in making her own dresses—cutting out the dresses on the board room table.

But all things must end. One day Sir James Dunn, president of Algoma walked into his vice-president's office. "What are you doing here?" he demanded of Militza Anich. Informed that she was Mr. Franz's secretary, Sir James snapped, "Nonsense! Mr. Franz is never here. Take a letter."

Next day she was informed that she was now Sir James Dunn's secretary. And when his secretary in Montreal suffered a nervous breakdown "which was not unusual in Sir James's secretaries," she was sent to Montreal to take her place.

Sir James, Militza confesses, "scared her stiff". In Montreal she finished her courses—on her own time. The pace set for his secretary by the hard-working and dynamic Sir James was too much for Militza. She advertised for a job, receiving 25 replies because Montreal was desperately short of secretarial staff, and "accepted" the one offering the lowest pay because it was in the advertising department of Morgan's. She made a deal with her boss there to be his secretary if he would teach her advertising. Later she was given assignments and had opportunities to add practical experience to the theory learned in her correspondence course.

From Morgan's Militza went on to free lance writing, promotion, and radio work with CJAD.

About that time Air Vice-Marshal Frank S. McGill, Director of Sales of Dominion Oilcloth & Linoleum Company, was seeking a new approach to selling his company's flooring materials. It was Marshal McGill's idea that only a woman could do the job he had in mind, and after some casting about he offered it to Militza Anich because of her background in business, advertising, promotion and her feeling for color and fashion.

Today Militza Anich's taste and judgment assists in the selection of colors and designs of a great deal of the flooring materials bought for Canadian homes. Her approach to the matter of linoleum and oilcloth is refreshing and different. She regards them not primarily as utilitarian floor coverings, but as materials of fashion.

What's new under foot? Militza Anich, who should know, says that inlaid linoleum, once regarded as a floor covering, is now regarded as a basic flooring, a permanent material

CONTINUED ON PAGE 42

What Future for Dimitrios?

What future for Dimitrios aged 3? His home is a pig-sty lent by another villager . . . light comes through two tiny holes. His bed is the earthen floor on which dirty rags are spread at night. His daily meal is a scrap of bread . . . a few olives. No mother to take care of him, to dry a tear, to pat him gently, to scold and kiss . . .

Dimitrios is the youngest of three children whose mother was killed in the fighting in Greece. His father, a poor shepherd disabled by the war, spends his days foraging for food for his family. There are no sheep to tend.

The war still goes on for Dimitrios and such children. Your help can mean love and security and finally rehabilitation. The Plan is dedicated to Peace in a world where our children will have to live with these children . . . we need your help to help them!

You alone, or as a member of a group, can help these children by becoming a Foster Parent. You will immediately be sent the case history and picture of "your" child upon receipt of application with initial payment. Your relationship with "your" child is on a most personal level . . . we do no mass relief. Each child, treated as an individual, receives food, clothing, shelter, education and medical care according to his or her needs.

"Your" child is told that you are his or her Foster Parent, and correspondence through our office is encouraged. At once the child is touched by love and thus a sense of belonging is created.

The Foster Parents' Plan is a non-political, non-profit, non-sectarian, independent relief organization organized in England by Major J. Langdon-Davies in 1937, and helping children in Greece, France, Belgium, Italy, Holland and England. International headquarters are in New York. Financial statements are filed with Montreal Department of Social Welfare and full information is available to any competent authority in Canada.

Already many Canadians are Foster Parents. Join them today. Funds are needed desperately for plastic surgery, artificial limbs, artificial eyes, that the children who have suffered so cruelly may have the necessary aids to give them some comfort, hope and love.

Your help is not only vital to a child struggling for life itself — but also toward world understanding and friendship. Your help can mean — and do — so much. Won't you share with one of them, please?

All contributions deductible for Income Tax purposes.

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Always keep Lea & Perrins on your condiment shelf . . . Use it often to give an extra flavor lift to gravies, stews, soups and snack dishes . . . Use it to give the *chef's* touch to everyday cooking!

LEA & PERRINS

Sauce

—Photos Eaton's

TRADITIONAL 18TH CENTURY ENGLISH DRAWING ROOM: Thyme colored walls, with English hand-blocked "Carleton House" Chintz for the draperies and Lawson love seats. Adam end tables and side chairs, Regency sofa table used as a writing desk. The upholstered chairs are in blueberry brocatelle.

AT HOME

CHANGE OF COLOR

NEW COLORS being used in decorating this fall make the dark greens, reds and chocolate browns of past seasons seem a little sombre and dull. The new colors are between the somewhat characterless pastels in favor for so long a period and their dark successors. In some ways the new colors are subtler than either. Certainly they offer a pleasing and refreshing change to the eye.

Typical of the new trend is the new palette of Decorator Selected Colors in Eaton's. These are chosen by a panel of experts within the store who, through an extensive study of current trends, predict the colors for the coming season.

The new list includes Pot Pourri Pink, a soft rose; Wild Grape, subtle pink rose; Russet, tawny red-yellow; Blueberry, deep rich blue; Autumn Plum, pale soft amethyst; Dried Mint, pale clear green; Thyme, medium muted grey-green; Hickory Smoke, very pale warm grey; Honeycomb, clear pastel yellow; Haze Blue, light blue-green; Milkweed White, clear sparkling white.

CRISP black and white background for the vivid jewel-like sparkle of Oriental inspired hot pinks and electric blues, are favored by those who prefer dramatic contrasts. The elegance and close harmony of monochromatic schemes remains popular as a complement for the large and exciting range of textures that has been widely developed.

FRENCH PROVINCIAL: Soft turquoise walls with traditional walnut furniture. Chesterfield covered in cocoa brown faille. Side chairs in gingham-checked glazed chintz. Two tier curtains at the window are French Provincial print.

Elizabeth Arden presents...

Egg Fluff Shampoo

Imagine! Real eggs, rich in natural beautifying elements, are an integral part of the creamy-smooth new formula. Egg Fluff Shampoo bubbles up into the most penetrating lather, and new, efficient cleansing agents make its action more thorough.

- In plastic bottle wonderful for travel
- Recommended for the whole family
- A "must" if hair is bleached, dyed, or dry because of its natural restorative qualities

3 oz. $1.50, 6 oz. $2.25.

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MUGHO PINE	15-18 ins.	4.25
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PFITZER JUNIPER	15-18 ins.	3.75
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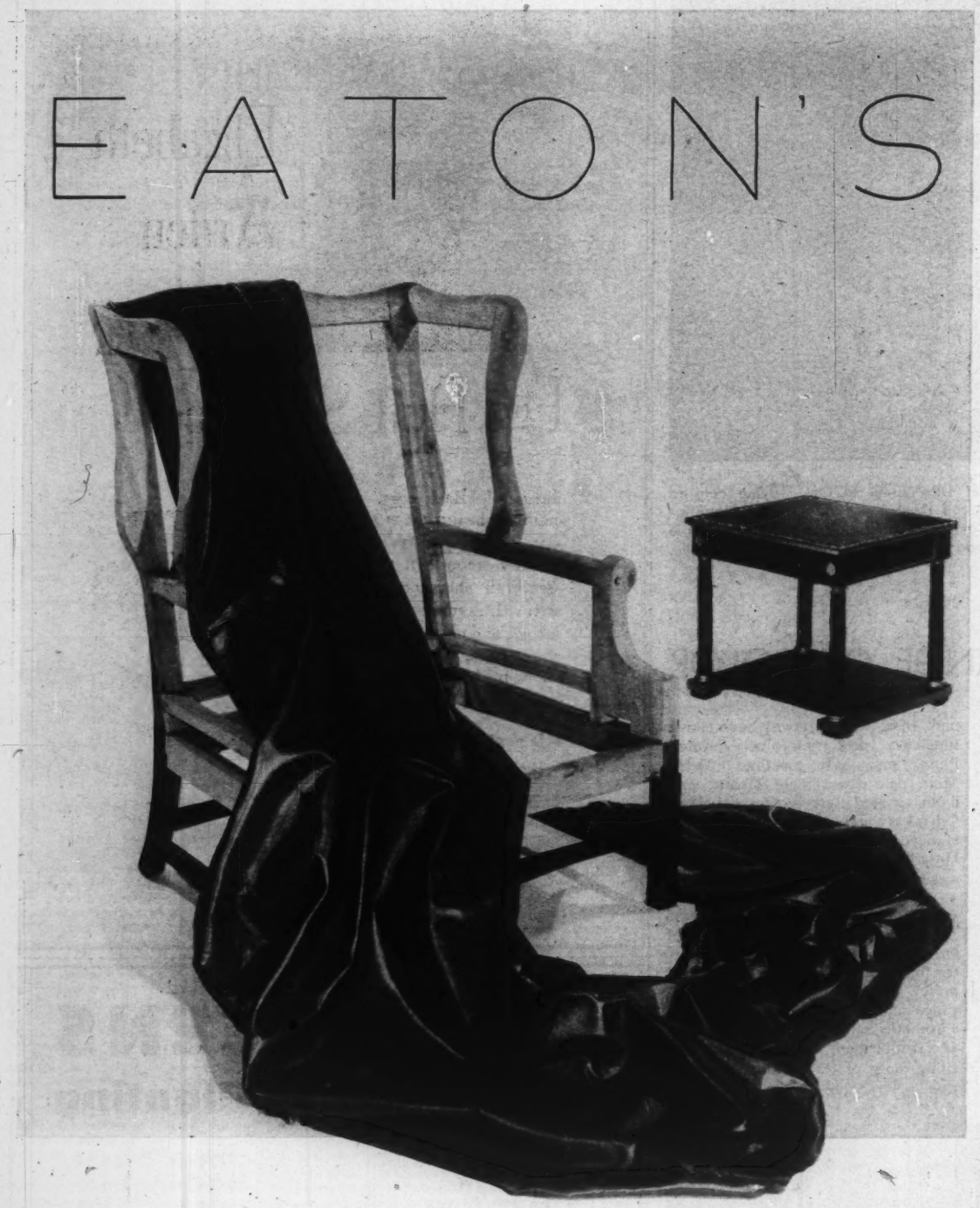
EATON'S



Leather is Fashion . . . pebbled, plain, grained, smooth, soft, lustrous, luxurious — as naturally fashionable in the home as on the person . . . this year, more than ever an important trend in furnishing. EATON'S has a handsome selection of upholstered pieces, leather-topped tables, and occasional furniture, glowing in the unusual tones that give decorating inspiration.

EATON'S . . . CANADA'S LARGEST RETAIL ORGANIZATION — STORES AND ORDER OFFICES FROM COAST TO COAST

BEAUTY

ILLUSIONS

by Isabel Morgan

THE LOVELY EYES of Mexican women are not black, as most of us believe, but usually are flecked with green. Belgian women are more beautiful than French women, but the latter are individualists who remain true to the style that suits them rather than being swayed by every change of style. Brazilian, not English women, have the most beautiful complexions in the world. Scotland is the only country in Europe outside the Iron Curtain where there is almost no sale of cosmetics.

These are just some of the intriguing observations made by Clair Voorhees, color casting supervisor for the Revlon people, whose work takes her to more countries than most people hope to see in a lifetime. Here are some of her easy-to-do tips on the art of make-up:

Rouge should be used as an illusion, not to attract attention. Used on cheek bones it draws attention to circles under the eyes or lines around the mouth. Rouge should never come onto the face in front of an imaginary line drawn from outside eye corner to chin.

Eye shadow should be blended so that at arms' length or two feet away, it cannot be seen as shadow, but merely as an illusion. Place shadow along the eyelid proper and not higher. And if you would look wide-eyed, here's the trick; Apply a little cream to the tip of the eyebrow pencil. Then draw a pencil line along the eye lashes. With the ball of your finger blend this line toward the lashes. This action moves the pencil line into the lashes making them appear longer.

When using the pencil to accentuate eyebrows, always follow the upper side of the brows, never draw your pencil along the underside.

ABOUT LIPSTICK . . . always hold your mouth closed when using the brush. Begin at one corner and trace the upper lip from corner to corner. Turn the brush and follow the same directions for the other side of the upper lip. Outline your lower lip by first drawing a straight line with your lipstick brush across the centre lower lip-line from muscle to muscle. Then trace the gently curving lip-line from the corners of your mouth to meet the centre line.

Never try to put on lipstick by turning your lips in toward each other. You simply make a tracing of your teeth for an outline. To widen thin lips, outline the lip above the lip-line, accenting the natural curves and using lipstick in a darker shade of the tone you have picked. This gives a sharp, clear line that compensates for the difference in color between the natural lip-line and the artificial one. Fill in with lipstick generously.

LIGHTER SIDE

Dr. Johnson on Television

by Mary Lowrey Ross

THE EIGHTEENTH Century had its own wonders, one of the chief of which was Dr. Samuel Johnson. It hadn't, to be sure, television, but the great and ubiquitous Doctor was almost an effective substitute. Certainly no other man in the century provided a more continuous show of enlightenment and entertainment.

It is fascinating, however, to speculate, at a distance of a century and a half, on Dr. Johnson as a figure on television.

At first sight he would undoubtedly have struck the studio officials with horror. He was, to begin with, scarred with scrofula, and he was not the man to submit to the prettifying attentions of studio cosmeticians. Then he was habitually and incorrigibly ill-kempt—"I have never had a passion for clean linen," he once remarked complacently. His cotton stockings were always wrinkled, his little brown wig sat awry on his great head, and he rocked and gesticulated as he talked; so that newcomers usually got the impression that he was either a monster or an imbecile. Yet the moment he opened his mouth and the wit, the common-sense, and the balanced and irrefutable arguments began to pour forth, his listeners were invariably struck with awe and amazement.

It was the Doctor's pride to triumph over his audience in spite of his singular appearance, perhaps to a certain extent because of it. And the wider the audience, the better pleased he was likely to be and the more disposed to pour out eloquence, argument and aphorism. Then, he was hugely democratic, a sound moralist, a man of vast knowledge, and a brilliant extemporizer. Although one of the most opinionated human beings in history, he was perfectly capable of modifying his more immoderate prejudices for any sensible advantage. ("The pleasure in cursing the House of Hanover," he remarked on receiving his court pension, "is amply overbalanced by 300 pounds a year.")

FROM almost every point of view in fact Dr. Johnson seemed born, a century and a half too soon, to be a sponsor's delight.

It is easy to imagine him, for instance, as chairman and dominant figure on a panel of experts. There was no subject that he felt unqualified to debate and no advantage of browbeating or wit that he was unprepared to use. If he didn't shoot his opponent, as Goldsmith rather plaintively pointed out, he knocked him down with the butt of his revolver. The Dr. Johnson Hour might wear on official nerves; but it would never be dull.

He was essentially a modern man. Here is Dr. Johnson presenting a point of view on freedom of speech, in terms equally applicable to the Rev. Hewlett Johnson and any cleric of the eighteenth century:

"People confound liberty of thinking with liberty of speaking. Every man has a physical right to think as he pleases; for it cannot be discovered how he thinks. He has not a moral right, for he ought to inform himself and think justly. But, Sir, no member of society has the right to teach any doctrine contrary to what the society holds to be true."

"THEN, SIR," the Rev. Dr. Mayo interrupted, "we are to remain always in error and truth never can prevail."

Johnson: "Sir, the only method by which truth can be established is by martyrdom. I am afraid there is no way of ascertaining the truth but by persecution on the one hand and endurance on the other. . ."

Toplady: "Sir, you have untwisted this difficult subject with great dexterity."

It is just as well that the famous author of "Rock of Ages" allowed the argument to lapse at this point and didn't press the great man for a further explanation of tolerance. For Dr. Johnson was quite capable of saying brusquely, as he did on another occasion, "Sir, I have found you an argument. I am not obliged to find you an understanding."

It would be wonderfully stimulating to have Dr. Johnson's opinions on some of our modern problems and phenemonena. On various confessed Party Members and reformed Party Members, for instance: "Sir, there is no settling precedency between a flea and a louse." On flying saucers: "Prodigies are always seen in proportion as they are expected."

It would have been better, of course, if we could transport ourselves back into the Doctor's own century and watch, on some screen not yet devised, the great man dominating his Group. For choice I would select the scene in which the great man made his famous *gaffe*. In speaking of a certain lady, he remarked that "she had a bottom of good sense." Everyone tittered except the Bishop of Killaloe, who managed to keep a straight face, and Miss Hannah More, who hid her smile behind another lady's back.

But Johnson (according to Boswell) "resolved to assume and exercise despotic power, glanced sternly around and called in a strong voice, 'Where's the merriment?' Then collecting himself, and looking awful, to make us feel how he could impose restraint, and as it were searching his mind for a still more ludicrous word, he slowly pronounced, 'I say the woman was *fundamentally* sensible,' as if he had said, 'Hear this now, and laugh if you dare!'"

A *sharp* flavour... *in cheddar cheese that spreads smoothly!*

A rare combination—"nippy" *natural* cheese that's *easy to spread* on bread or crackers. Delight everyone with the aristocrat of sharp cheddars—MacLaren's Imperial Cheese.

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In the latter part of September, the Dominion Life passed the Half Billion mark of Business in Force.

$100 Million of this total has been placed on the Company's books in less than three years—a real testimony to the effective service being given to the public by our sales representatives and the high regard in which the Company is held.

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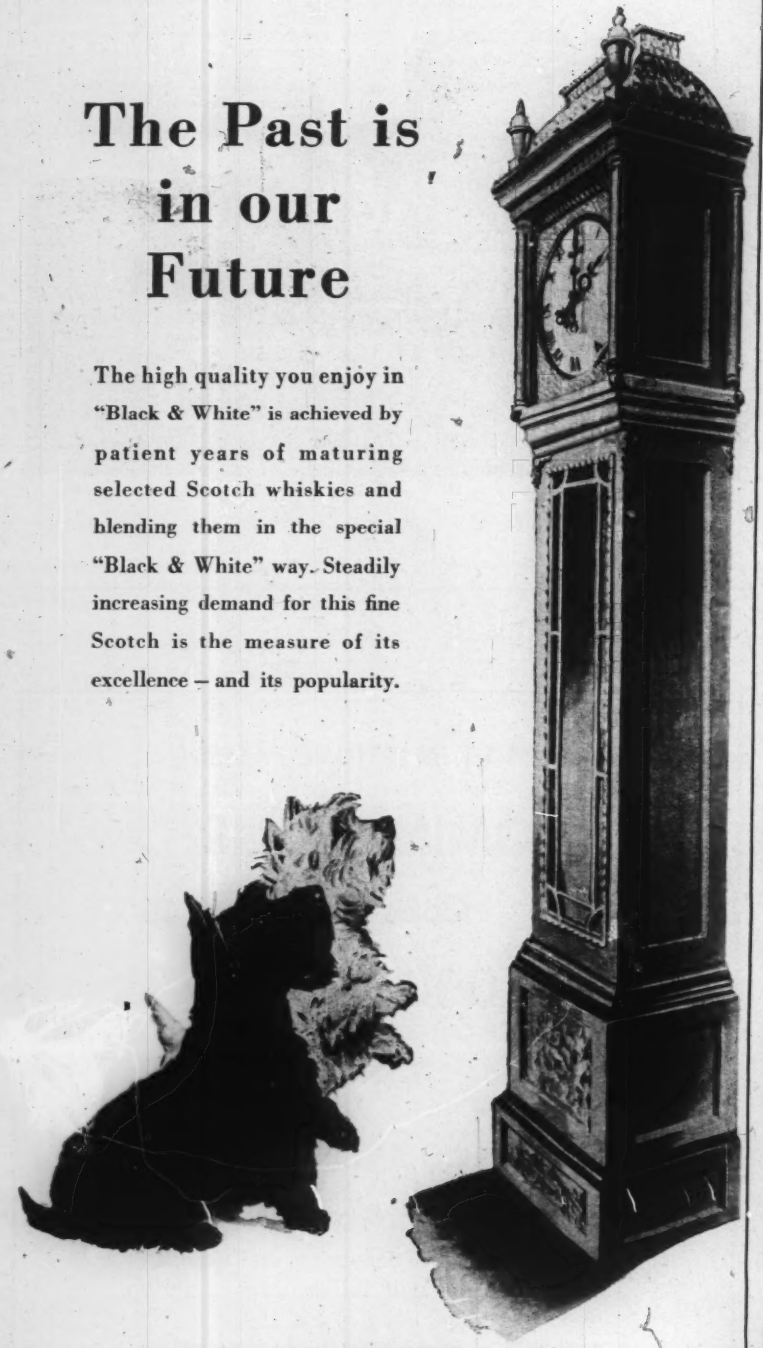

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'BLACK & WHITE'

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The Secret is in the Blending

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Scotch Whisky Distillers James Buchanan & Co. Ltd.

Distilled, Blended and Bottled in Scotland

AVAILABLE IN VARIOUS SIZES

B-312

Militza

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 38

meant to last as long as the traditional hardwood floor. Laid along with plywood and felt paper over rough boards, it endures as long as hardwood. "This is the way they have been using it for over 40 years in commercial buildings," she said recently; "and it has more than proven its durability." Easy cleaning and decorator colors — everything from the hardwood type of neutral beiges and browns to vivid reds—are other modern functional factors. New linoleum development, like Handicraft Tiling, even give the "woven" effect of carpeting.

Today Militza shares an apartment with her two sisters who joined her in Montreal four years ago when their mother died. Angela holds a responsible position with a Montreal advertising agency. Olive, now 19, is in her second year at McGill where she is studying to become a physiotherapist.

Militza's taste in furniture, as in paintings, runs to modern. Her liking for rich subtle colors is evident in the clothes she wears, as is her fondness for big chunky jewellery that is Oriental in character. Both Militza and Angela, who share the cooking chores in their apartment, enjoy spicy foods and definite flavors like garlic and onions, are adventurous about trying new and strange foods. Housework? "I regard it as a necessary nuisance." Men? From her height of 5 feet nine inches Militza Anich says, "A short, interesting man is certainly to be preferred to a tall, dull man."

The little girl in Sault Ste. Marie who stubbornly refused to change her name for one more Canadian, is still very much of an individualist.

■ Internationally known pianist Madame Lubka Kolessa has joined the staff of the Conservatory of Music of the Province of Quebec.

■ It's quite an honor that has come to Margaret Hutchins of Wolfville, NS. She's been appointed to the Board of Governors of Acadia University, and that isn't all. There's only been one other woman Board member before. Miss Hutchins was appointed following a recommendation made by the women of the Maritime United Baptist churches for representation.

■ Home from three years of study in Paris is pianist Colombe Pelletier of Montreal. She's already booked for a tour of 20 concerts in Quebec Province this autumn, sponsored by *Les Jeunesses Musicales*. Her three years in Paris were on bursaries from the Quebec Government.

■ Lois Pearson of Regina has won the Mason and Risch music scholarship of $500 for a second time.

BRAIN-TEASER

HOT STUFF

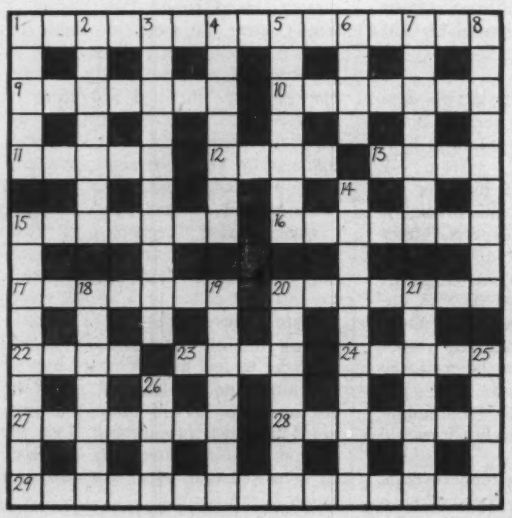
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Arson? (7, 8)
9. Draining 20 down does dryness. (7)
10. See 1 down.
11. Rose without one? Not likely! (5)
12. Pen-ultimate state? (4)
13. In this case a needle would be easier to find. (4)
15. Capital, until George lost weight. (7)
16. Ice shed burst open. (7)
17. It's the pay-off that's the 1 across to this person. (7)
20. "The quality of mercy" does to giver and taker. (7)
22. It may be curtains for this if the cure does wrong. (4)
23. See 26.
24. Two drops of this cured the yellow fever. (1-4)
27. Boil over in the residue of 26. (7)
28. Wind men read about? (7)
29. Result of warming up to a debate? (6, 9)

DOWN

1 and 10. May be found after a 26 in a nut shop. (5, 7)
2. It may take herds to provide these for a roast. (7)
3. 24 of 26? (10)
4. It's illuminating when table-tennis, so called, is half through and may give the players a breather? (7)
5. A 1 across, perhaps, not popped? (7)
6. It carries a message from the heart. (4)
7. Will it singe? Naturally, when it does! (7)
8. It's senna's way of making itself disliked, no doubt. (9)
14 and 26. Shoot to finish, after a number of blind mice take fright? (5-5,4)
15. It won't cover the wall with tattle-tale grey. (9)
18. Cora's ma has a tumor. (7)
19. Marc had a Greek coin. (7)
20. Keep it in hand while singing The Stein Song. (4, 3)
21. Where Welsh mountaineers get "flurried"? (7)
25. The poet no doubt smoked a lot! (5)
26 and 23. Where burnt offerings are alleged to be sacrifices. (4,4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

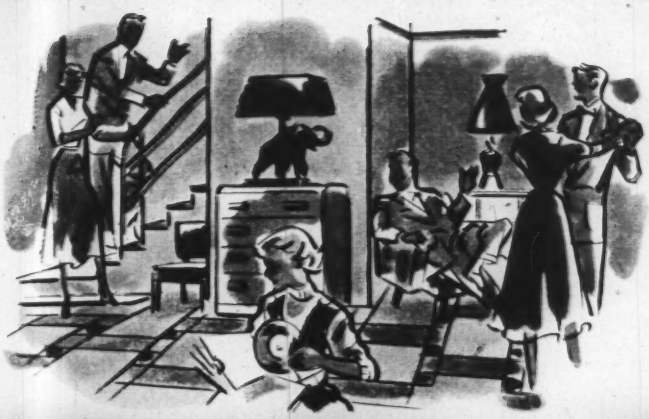
ACROSS

1. Fowls
4. See 28
10. Pictures
11. Penury
12. Cognac
13. Obstacle
14. Compound
16. Cretin
17. Octave
19. Nobility
21. Commando
23. Alpine
25. Bergen
26. Deerskin
27. Mainstay
28 and 4. Grant Macdonald

DOWN

2. Orinoco
3. Latin
5. Abscond
6. Dopes
7. Nonpareil
8. Lorelei
9. Brochure
15. Ptarmigan
16. Cabbages
18. Cholera
19. Noonday
20. Tension
22. Nonet
24. Poser

(220)



Wouldn't you love an extra room like this?

A playroom in a private residence showing Marboleum tile floor composed of patterns Nos. M/54, M/89 and M/53.

EXTRA LIVING SPACE! It's wonderful! Especially for a family where there are various age groups. Each group has its friends to entertain. With an extra room like this, one can be gay and the other quiet.

And a linoleum floor, like the one above, is so adaptable. Not only attractive, but perfect for games, or dancing, or other social activities.

Permanent! And so little housework. Just a flick of the mop with an occasional light waxing and polishing.

Yes, linoleum—plain or laid in charming individual patterns like the one above — is the answer to a hundred problems of modern living . . . sound-deadening, work-saving, hygienic, beautiful, economical . . . It is the home-decorating trend of the times to take advantage of time-tested qualities of linoleum by using it in *every* room in the house.

IF YOU ARE PLANNING TO BUILD or renovate, be sure to consider linoleum in all its varied aspects. Your architect, dealer or flooring contractor will give you its cost as compared to other flooring materials. And he will show you the delightful colours and other styles from which you can combine them, if you desire, into floors which typify the mood and purpose of each room while expressing your own personality in designs which you can originate for yourself. Write for free colourful and practical literature.

Visit your dealer!

See the 65 colours and patterns available. Notice how the colours go right through to the base.

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★ ***Dominion Jaspé***
★ ***Battleship Plain***

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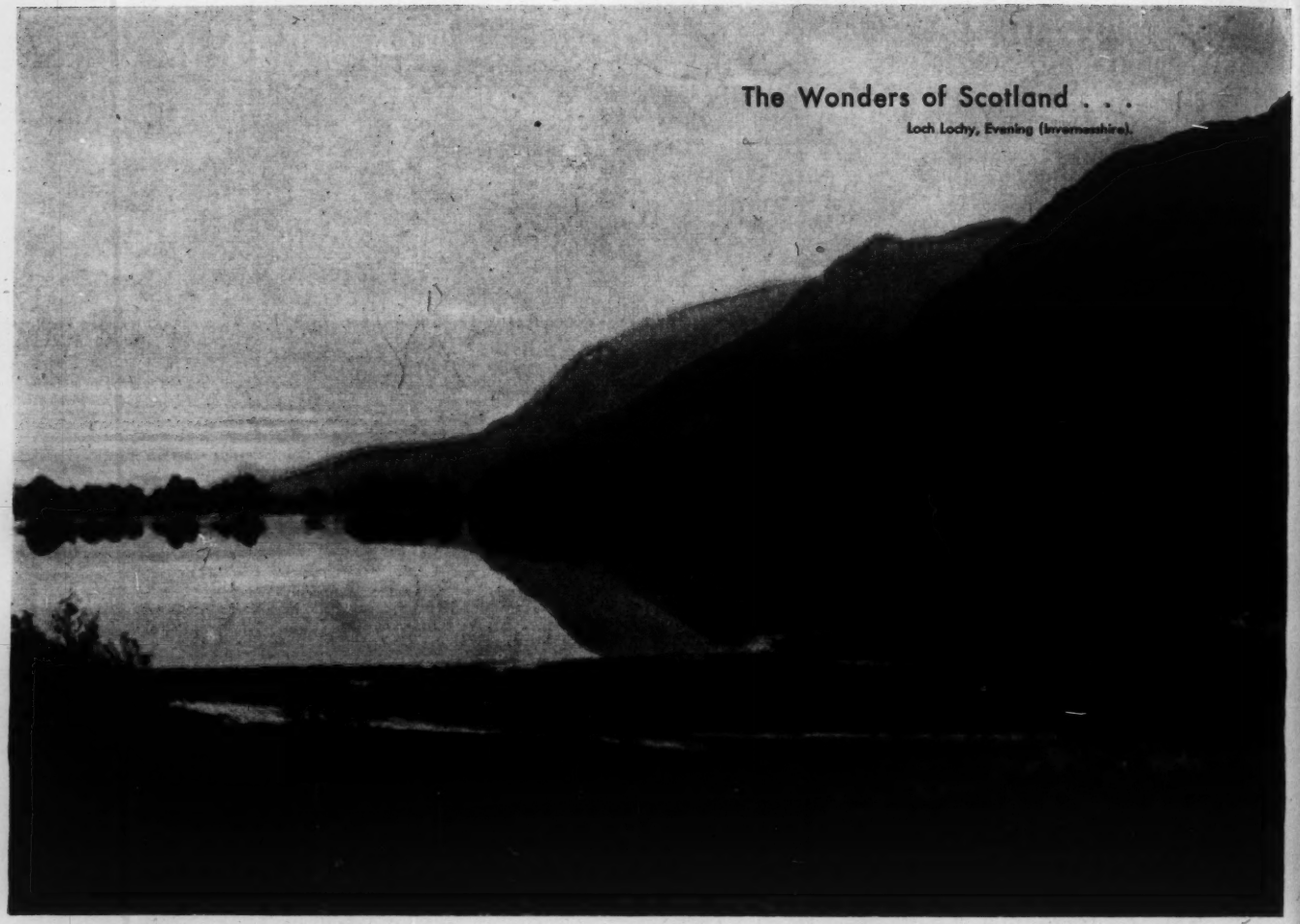

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